

SAMUEL CULLY & CO

Ready Made Department.

The range of styles and variety of cloths in the tailor-made garments never before showed to such advantage the wonderful stidles that have been made in the manufacture of ladies' tailor-made wear.

A jacket or suit that fits holds the secret of ease and grace. Not an ill-fitting garment in the whole stock—such is the secret of success in our cloak and suit department.

Suit for \$12.

Ladies' suits made of all wool imported Monoco serges, body and sleeves of jackets lined with rhadame lining, skirt lined with percaline, all seams are finished, velvet binding. As an example of our good values we offer them at \$12

Dress Skirts.

These garments come in large variety of cloths, prices and styles. Great care has been taken that they should hang just right; thus an important point of a well fitting skirt was secured. Prices range from 38c to \$20.

SAMUEL CULLY & CO

THE APPETITE

Is dull when the March winds blow, but we will endeavor to help you to restore it to a normal condition and also to keep it really healthy by furnishing you with the best table supplies at the most reasonable prices.

Eggs, I offer you only those coming direct from the producer, 20 eggs for 25 cents.

Creamery butter, and there is none better, 25 cents per pound.

Canton Ginger 25 cents per pot.

Crosse & Blackwell's Malt Vinegar 15 cents a bottle.

New Olives, new Nest Sublime Lucca Oil, new Maple Sugar.

Will have New Maple Syrup in a few days.

MVN Braman.

12 STATE STREET.
TELEPHONE 2-20.

WE NEVER ADVERTISE

a thing we do not have. We never advertise a bargain if we cannot give you an unusual value for your money. Just now we offer exceptional inducements in

Men's Clothing AND Furnishings.

To make ready for new stock we will make up suits, overcoats and trousers, at about one-fourth less than real value. Same way with different lines of furnishings.

P. J. BOLAND.

BY TELEGRAPH. WAR BY TUESDAY.

President Now Working on Message to Congress. Country as Active as If in War.

(Special Dispatch to The Transcript.)

Washington, April 2.—War by Tuesday is the latest news. The president is now working on his message. This will simply contain the record of events so far. Congress will do the rest.

The present temper of that body is too well known to admit of doubt. Spain will say nothing more. Negotiations are closed between the two nations. Cuba is to be declared free and war will follow.

It is possible that the message may not come until Tuesday. Congress will probably wait for it but not longer than that. Meanwhile both nations are girding for the struggle. This country is as active as if war was in progress.

WORKING ON MESSAGE. There Will Be No Doubt About Its Position.

Washington, April 2.—A prominent member of the house said today that the president in his message will recommend action which will be perfectly satisfactory to the Republicans and which will rally them and the country to his support.

The diplomatic correspondence will be such that the country will be proud of it. The message may not be sent until Tuesday. The main affair will probably not be touched upon. This is regarded as unfortunate.

The full senate committee on foreign relations has practically agreed to accept the recommendation of the sub-committee for the resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba and recommending armed intervention if necessary to secure it.

The president began work on his message this morning. The military affairs committee decided to report the army original bill Monday so it could be passed immediately. This is significant with the war provisions. The senate committee on naval affairs will recommend three harbor defense vessels in place of one battleship in the naval appropriation bill. These can be built in time for use in case of war with Spain.

The Prospect of War.

Washington, April 2.—President McKinley has reached the end of the road in his diplomatic negotiations with Spain. Whatever action is taken now must be taken by congress, and to congress the whole matter will be referred in a message which the president is preparing today. It could not go before the house neither house nor senate was in session today. It will hardly be held beyond Monday, because the president was informed yesterday morning that congress could not be held beyond that day.

The members of the foreign relations committee called at the White House yesterday morning. The president asked them if it would not be possible to keep congress patient a week longer, so that he might have ample time to prepare an elaborate message. He was told that this was impossible, but that it might be possible to restrain congress until Wednesday or Thursday. They went to the capitol and informed their colleagues of what they had said. The proposition was not favorably received, and the chairman of the committee was requested to go back and tell the president that it would not do to delay beyond Monday, and that unless a message were received by that time congress would surely take the matter into its own hands.

It was evident that President McKinley was indulging what seemed like a forlorn hope in thinking that he could induce these men to give him the time necessary to arrange a peaceful settlement.

"If I had 30 days," he is quoted as having said, "I feel that I could make an honorable and peaceful conclusion of the whole matter."

But three days are all that the president has now, and it certainly seems unlikely that he can get any more on what is really an expectation that cannot be put into very tangible shape. He is known to have received confidential information, unofficially, but directly, which indicates to his mind that General Gomez and the other leaders of the insurgents in the field, who are the real Cuban leaders, rather than the men representing them in Washington and New York, do not desire armed intervention by the United States, much less a declaration of war against Spain, nor even immediately a recognition of the independence of Cuba, although they will be ready for that shortly.

It is difficult to get at the explanation of this fact, as the president's information on this point is jealously guarded, but as nearly as his mind that General Gomez and the other leaders of the insurgents in the field, who are the real Cuban leaders, rather than the men representing them in Washington and New York, do not desire armed intervention by the United States, much less a declaration of war against Spain, nor even immediately a recognition of the independence of Cuba, although they will be ready for that shortly.

While this brings a halt to the active negotiations which have been in progress for the last few days, it does not mean that diplomatic relations between the two countries are terminated, for such a step is the last preliminary before an actual state of war. United States Minister Woodford remains at his post in Madrid, and is said to be entirely safe from harm. The Spanish minister, Polo y Bernat, also remains at his post in Washington. The critical condition of affairs within recent days has led him and his staff to consider what disposition of their effects would be made in case their position there became untenable. The Spanish minister has naturally been the center in the exciting interests of the day. He is fully conscious of the gravity of the situation and, while expressing hope for peace, speaks to his friends of the eventualities which may come. To one of them he said that he could not believe that two nations made up of calm and sensible people would rush into untold horrors of war. He added that it would be a wicked and cruel crime for this result to be precipitated.

If it be true that the pope is seeking to exercise his influence by inducing Spain to let the insurgents to accept an armistice in Cuba, he has not given any instructions of information along this line to Mr. Martinelli, the papal delegate at Washington. The latter has taken no step toward mediation.

BY TELEGRAPH. READY FOR FLIGHT.

Spanish Boy King's Life May Be In Danger. Answers of Powers Called Satisfactory.

Berlin, April 2.—The German ambassador to Madrid reports to the foreign office here that the Spanish royal family fears an outbreak unless the differences between the United States and Spain are soon settled. The Carlist movement is assuming a more active form. The royal family fears especially a pronouncement from Weyler and the military quarter.

Everything is prepared at the royal castle for instant flight. The boy king is to be taken to San Lucas De Barameda, an Andalusian port where a yacht is kept ready to sail. Replies to the queen's letter asking for intervention by European powers are reported to have been wholly satisfactory.

That Spanish Flotilla. Madrid, April 2.—The statement cable last night that the Spanish flotilla had reached Porto Rico was taken from a newspaper here. Investigation shows it to be erroneous.

The flotilla is now reported at the Cape Verde islands, coaling up. It will take them 26 days more to reach Porto Rico.

Where Spanish Cruisers are Going.

New York, April 2.—The World today says its despatch boat followed the Spanish cruisers, Vizcaya and Oquendo, and saw them disappear around point Guanes, headed on a direct line for Porto Rico. It is believed they will await the Spanish torpedo fleet there.

Naval Cadets Harried Off.

Annapolis, Md., April 2.—The naval cadets of the first class this morning received peremptory orders to join their ships at once. Diplomats were given them today without the customary final examinations.

Autonomists Ask For Peace.

Washington, April 2.—President Galvez of the "honorable government of Cuba" says in an appeal to President McKinley. "The honorable government of Cuba hopes that the president of the United States, faithful to the noble traditions of the great North American republic, will consider and respect the rights of the Cuban people, not permitting violence to prevail; it also hopes that he will contribute by powerful action to the re-establishment of peace in Cuba under the sovereignty of the mother country, and with a home rule government equal for all, and which might be still improved so as to inspire the confidence of everyone." The home rule government of this island, which is a Cuban government, protests energetically against the falsehoods of a part of the American press, published with the malignant intention of firing passions, making it appear that injustice and brutal force reign in Cuba, and that home rule has failed before even the colonial parliament has taken its seat, and when experience cannot yet tell whether the new regime will answer or not. There is no good faith in these stories. As was said by the immortal Washington, "honesty is the best policy." The Cuban parliament is about to meet, and both the spirit of America and the principles of right demand respect for the will of the majority of the people.

The Flying Squadron.

Washington, April 2.—The flying squadron is to remain in Hampton roads for the present at least. This announcement is made by Secretary Long, and sets at rest the reports that a movement of the squadron was imminent. The secretary believes that the present rendezvous of the squadron is the most available one from which the ships under Commodore Schley can operate in carrying out the purpose for which it was formed, that is, the protection of the north Atlantic seaboard.

The department discussed the question of ordering the ships to sea, presumably, though not officially stated, in connection with the approach of the Spanish flotilla, which has reached Porto Rico. It has been an open secret that the naval authorities have regarded the approach of the Spanish flotilla with apprehension. After considering the matter, however, it was decided that no orders would be issued looking to the movement of the squadron. While the decision is understood to have been based primarily upon the fact that it would be unwise to remove the ships from their strategic position, yet it is believed that diplomatic considerations also had some weight. It was pointed out that the sending of the squadron in the direction of the West Indies, even through its mission were not to intercept the flotilla, would be regarded as a hostile act not warranted by the present condition of affairs. It is also understood that it was deemed wise not to permit any movement of the flying squadron whatever just at present, as public interest being so largely centered upon it, such a movement would be liable to misconstruction and give rise to rumors which would tend only to aggravate the situation.

Supplementing the action by the navy department in requesting governors of states to drill and equip the naval militia so as to be ready for any emergency, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has sent letters to the governors of those seacoast states not having such organizations to take steps looking to the formation of naval militia so far as is possible under the state laws. It is hoped that these states will promptly acquiesce in the department's request.

Open Letter to Phelps.

New York, April 2.—A high authority on international law, Charles H. Butler, has issued an open letter to ex-Minister E. J. Phelps in response to the public letter on the Cuban question recently written by the latter to ex-Governor Morton. Mr. Butler denies the contention of Mr. Phelps, that it is a recognized canon of international law that nothing but a nation's interest or honor justifies interference in the affairs of another nation, and quotes authorities to support his view. "Grotius," says Mr. Butler, "first admitted that humanity and civilization were important elements in national affairs, and Maine tells us how his then novel volume resulted in the suspension of Louis XIV's famous order of refusal of quarter to the Dutch, because all the powers of that day had experienced a realizing sense that war must not be necessarily cruel, and that they had a right to be heard even if not involved. Vattel, in the last century, held that a foreign power has a right to succor an oppressed people who implore its assistance when from good reasons they take up arms against an oppressor, and that 'it is but an act of justice and generosity to assist brave men in the defense of their liberties.'"

Easter Opening Sale

Our Easter opening sale beginning today and lasting until Easter promises to be the trading event of the season in the purchase of men's and boys' apparel and especially the low price event of the season and that is what will be sure to interest all. Not at the end of the season when every one has bought and goods are old but with stock barely in the store and an immense assortment we ask you to have your pick at sale prices.

Men's Attire

Including suits of latest design at 5 to \$10 and 7.50, 10 and \$12. Top Coats 6 to 20, sale prices 10 and 15. Men's hats, gloves and neckwear at popular prices all new for Easter and many genuine sale bargains.

Boys' Apparel

Should come first in the dressing up for Easter for who does not like to see the wee boys dressed up? All wool suit ages 3 to 15, 1.50 to \$5 with extra value 2.50 to \$3.50. Waists, caps, neckwear, hosiery, etc., at popular prices. Every boy purchasing goods will receive an acceptable souvenir. Special confirmation suit \$3.50 for this sale. See our windows. Buy early in the week to avoid the crowds.

C. H. Cutting & Co. WHOLESALE RETAILERS—CUTTING CORNER.

JUST THINK OF IT!

A new 7 1-2 octave, walnut case upright piano warranted five years, for \$180. No family that thinks of getting a piano should fail to look into this offering.

Leroy W. Davis, 37 Eagle St. Up to date music store.

Town Talk

It is the talk of the town that everyone goes where the crowd goes. And the FORCED SALE at The Ray Shoe Co.'s Store of HIGH GRADE GOODS was never offered before in this city and people should not miss an opportunity of their life time. Their stock will be sold out by April 1, as the store is leased to other parties. Come at once to

The Ray Shoe Company. OPPOSITE WILSON HOUSE.

An Exceptional Building Lot on Holden Street,

FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES is offered at a very low figure. Right prices and right terms to the right party for desirable property on Glen avenue

Harvey A. Gallup, BOLAND BLOCK, NORTH ADAMS, MASS. Every description of Insurance.

INSURANCE of All Kinds.....

Tinker & Ransford Office over Adams National Bank, North Adams. The Leading Agents.

Spring Lamb Opening.

We have just received the finest and most choice lot of native spring lambs ever brought to North Adams—from the farm of Senator Hixcox of South Williamstown.

Other Specialties:

MINT, LETTUCE, RADISHES, TOMATOES. Fresh Vegetables of all kinds. STRAWBERRIES, finest yet received of the crop of 1898.

Butter and Eggs Headquarters.

Strictly fresh eggs 20 for 25c. 7 dozen for \$1.

BEST OF SERVICE. QUICK DELIVERY.

Stockwell & Rosson, 22 Main Street.

Ice of Tested Purity!

2,000 Tons of Ice from the Howland Pond at Zylonite.

To be sold this season by J. H. Orr & Co. Samples of this ice have been inspected by the State Board of Health and pronounced pure. It is reasonably free from snow. Arrangements for the summer's supply can be made now. Telephone 111-2 and your orders will get prompt, careful attention.

J. H. ORR & CO.



A Quiet Wedding—A Pleasant Reception.

A Quiet Wedding.

Harry Evans of this town and Miss Amanda Johnson of Greenwich, N. Y., were married Thursday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock at the house of the groom's father, William Evans, on Water street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Edward Wilson in the presence of a small company of relatives. Refreshments were served. The couple took no wedding tour. They will make their home for the present with the groom's parents.

A Pleasant Reception.

The reception given in high school hall Friday evening to the senior class by the juniors was a well attended and very pleasant social event. The evening was passed in a social way and refreshments were served. This reception is an annual event and is one of the bright spots in the social life of the high school.

Williamstown Town Talk.

The spring opening at Wells' millinery store will occur Wednesday and Thursday, April 8 and 9. All ladies are hereby invited. No cars will be sent out. d41a3

The fair to be held by E. P. Hopkins post and Woman's Relief corps will probably open Monday evening, April 18, and continue during the week. All the various attractions of such an entertainment will be provided. The fair will be held in Grand Army hall.

April came in with a bracing air and in the shade the ground remained frozen all day Friday. Many predict that the month will be colder than March was. They say the wind was in a northerly direction on the 20th of March, the day the sun "crossed the line," which is believed by weather observers to indicate a cold, late spring.

A son was born a few days ago to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mason.

There are a few cases of chicken pox in town.

Dr. J. H. Denison will preach in the college chapel Sunday morning.

Professor Russell will address the seniors Sunday afternoon at 4.45 o'clock.

The Class Baseball association has elected officers as follows: President, Quinn, '98; vice-president, Vrooman, '99; secretary and treasurer, Humphrey, '00.

Manager Upham of the freshman baseball team has arranged a schedule of 16 games including the class league games.

A petition to the legislature for a state reservation on Greylock is posted in Hopkins hall and has received nearly 800 signatures.

The Fitchburg railroad offers reduced rates to Boston and return from April 5 to April 16 for the benefit of instructors and students who will go away for the Easter recess. The fare for the round trip will be \$5 and the reduction will apply only to college people.

Turkish Bagdad window curtains have been hung in the Cosmopolitan club rooms by G. M. Hopkins.

A 15-cent supper will be served in the Baptist church at Sweet's Corners Friday evening, April 8.

Business at the Boston Finishing works is fairly good and the outlook for still further improvement is considered very bright.

James Gibbs, Peter Lester and Clarence Prindle were in Newfane, Vt., this week as witnesses in the suit against the Fitchburg railroad to recover for the loss of the lives of four North Adams young men by a crossing accident at Pownal in 1895.

A few April fool jokes were sprung Friday on the unsuspecting.

F. O. Noble is confined to his home by sickness.

Mrs. Cordelia Sabin of North Adams called on friends in town Friday.

Mrs. N. J. Baron entertained friends Wednesday evening at her home on Water street.

C. L. Lapham of Hancock visited Mr. and Mrs. D. N. White Friday.

Baseball practice, which began earlier than usual this spring, is now held daily on Weston field. There are many candidates for positions.

Miss Florence Chittenden has taken a position as clerk in the postoffice.

Mark Spooner, who was recently taken to the North Adams hospital, is slowly but steadily improving. He was sick for a long time before going to the hospital.

Charles Spooner has gone to Lenox to work.

Samuel Starkweather visited Holyoke and Albany a few days ago on business. While in Albany he stopped at the Globe hotel, conducted by F. K. McLaughlin, who has an excellent location, a good house and bright prospects.

Green River grange had a lively social time Friday evening. The question of woman suffrage was warmly debated and afterwards came a sugar eat, dancing, games, etc. There was a good attendance and the occasion was enjoyed by all.

The new organ in St. John's church will be used Sunday for the first time.

There will be communion service at the Methodist church Sunday morning.

At the Methodist church Sunday evening Rev. Edward Wilson will preface his remarks with a short talk on the trouble between Spain and the United States. Mrs. W. B. Clark will assist in the singing.

Pyrocure.
An absolute cure for piles. A home remedy, endorsed by home people. North Adams druggists sell it.

*The Orient bicycle made by the Waltham Manufacturing Co. is meeting with a great sale here. Its beautiful and symmetrical lines and fine finish is fully appreciated. It is safe to predict that the Orient will be in the majority this year.

To Cure Headache in 15 Minutes.
Take Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache. All druggists.

Be sure you are right, then go ahead.
Be sure you get Hood's Sarsaparilla, and not some cheap and worthless substitute.

Don't forget Sully's fresh roasted peas.

FOR SUNDAY.

The Church Walking With the World.

The church and the world walked far apart.

On the changing shore of time:
The world was singing a giddy song,
And the church a hymn sublime.
"Come, give us your hand," cried the merry world,

"And walk with me this way,"
But the good church hid her snowy bands,
And solemnly answered "Nay—
I will not give you my hand at all,
And I will not walk with you
Your way is the way to eterna de-
Your words are all untrue."

"Nay, walk with me but a little space,"
Said the world with a kindly air,
"The road I walk is a pleasant road,
And the sun shines always there;
Your path is 'thorny and rough and rude,
And mine is broad and plain;
My road is paved with flowers and dews,
And yours with tears and pain."

The sky above me is always blue,
No want or toil I know;
The sky above you is always dark;
Your lot is a lot of woes.
My path, you see, is a broad, fair one,
And my gate is high and wide;
There is room enough for you and me
To travel it side by side."

Half shyly the church approached the world,
And gave him her hand of snow;
The old world grasped it and walked along.

Saying in accents low,
"Your dress is too simple to suit my taste;
I will give you pearls to wear,
Rich velvets and silks for your graceful form,
And diamonds to deck your hair."
The church looked down at her plain white robes

And then at the dazzling world,
And blushed as she saw his handsome lip
With a smile contemptuous curled.
"I will change my dress for a costlier one,"

Said the church with a smile of grace,
Then her pure white garments drifted away
And the world gave in their place
Beautiful satins and shining silks,
And roses and gems and pearls;
And over her forehead her bright hair fell
Crisped in a thousand curls.

"Your house is too plain," said the proud old world,
"I'll build you one like mine:
Carpets of Brussels and curtains of lace,
And furniture ever so fine."
So she built her a costly and beautiful house,

Splendid it was to behold;
Her sons and her beautiful daughters
Gleaming in purple and gold:
And fairs and shows in the halls were held,
And the world and his children were there.

And laughter and music and feasts were heard
In the place that was meant for prayer.
She had cushioned pews for the rich and great,
To sit in their pomp and pride;
While the poor folks clad in their shabby suits,
Sat meekly down outside.

The angel of Mercy flew over the church,
And whispered "I know thy sin."
Then the church looked back with a sigh,
And longed
To gather her children in;
But some were off to the midnight ball,
And some were drinking in gay saloons;
So she quietly went her way,
Then the sly world gallantly said to her,
"Your children mean no harm,
Merely indulging in innocent sports."
So she leaned on his proffered arm,
And smiled, and chatted, and gathered flowers,

And walked along with the world,
While millions and millions of precious souls
To the horrible gulf were hurled.
"Your preachers are all too old and bald,"
Said the gay world with a sneer,
"They frighten my children with dreadful tales,
Which I like them not to hear:
They talk of brimstone and fire and hell."
And the horrors of endless night;
They talk of a place which should not be
Mentioned to ears polite;
I will send you some of the better stamp,
Brilliant and gay and fast,
Who'll tell them that people may live
As they list,
And go to Heaven at last.
The Father is merciful, great and good,
Tender true and kind;
Do you think he would take one child to Heaven
And leave the rest behind?"

So he filled her house with gay divines,
Gifted and great and learned;
While the plain old men that preached
The cross,
Were out of her pulpits turned.

"You give too much to the poor," said the world,
"Far more than you ought to do:
If the poor need shelter and food and clothes,
Why not your money and buy rich robes
And horses and carriages fine,
And pearls and jewels and dainty food,
And the rarest and costliest wine;
My children dote on all such things,
And if you their love would win,
You must do as they do and walk in the ways
That they are walking in."

Then the church held tightly the strings of her purse
And gracefully bowed her head
And whispered, "I've given too much away."
"I'll do, sir, as you have said,"
So the poor was turned from her door in scorn
And she heard not the orphan's cry;
And she drew her beautiful robes aside,
And the widows went weeping by;
And the sons of the world and the sons of the church
Walked closely hand and hand,
And only the Master who knoweth all
Could tell the two apart.

Then the church sat down at her ease
And said,
"I am rich in goods increased;
I have used of nothing and naught to do
But to laugh and dance and feast;
And the sly world heard her and laughed
And mockingly said aside,
"The church has fallen, the beautiful church,
And her name is her boast and pride."
The angel drew near to the mercy-seat,
And whispered in sighs her name,
And the saints their anthems of rapture
Were sung.

And over their heads with shame;
And a voice came down through the hush
From Heaven,
From h was sat on the throne:
"I know ye and how thou hast said,
I am rich; and I do not know
Thy heart is naked, poor and blind,
And writhed before my face:
Therefore from my presence I cast thee
And thy name from its place."
—Matilda C. Edwards, in Baltimore Christian Advocate.

REMARKABLE RECOVERY.

New York Man Declares His Life Has Been Saved by Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Every Reader of This Paper May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free, Post Paid, by Mail.

Kidney, Urinary, Bladder and Liver Diseases can be cured, no matter if they are of long standing and have a deep foothold. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cures them. If any one doubts, let him read the following remarkable statement, which is certain and convincing proof, fresh from the lips of T. J. Manser, whose sufferings have been simply terrible. Mr. Manser is a Prohibitionist who stands high in the councils of his party, having been a candidate on the Prohibition ticket for Assemblyman and Congressman.

He is head of the firm of T. J. Manser & Son, plain and ornamental plasterers, No. 769 Ninth Avenue, New York City. He says:

"For seven years I have suffered from the worst form of urinary trouble, enduring pains and words cannot describe. It was next to impossible to hold my urine back, and it passed involuntarily with a burning, stinging pain. I was slowly dying. I tried four doctors, but they simply aggravated the disease. I became so weak that my business was neglected, and it seemed I would soon have to give it up. The doctors said my temperate habits enabled me to live as long as I have. Recently I saw an advertisement of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and decided to try it. Relief was almost instantaneous. Although I have not yet taken a bottle, I feel I have a new lease of life. I can truly say my life has been saved by Favorite Remedy, and most willingly consent that this be published for the benefit of others." (Signed) T. J. Manser.

A sure test to determine if the Kidney or Urinary organs are diseased is to put some urine in a glass tumbler and let it stand twenty-four hours. (See the illustration in this advertisement.) A sediment or powder-like substance at the bottom, and a cloudy or milky condition, are unfailing signs. Other certain symptoms are pains in the small of the back; the staining of linen when urine touches it; frequent desire to urinate, especially at night; scalding pain in passing water, and inability to retain the urine in the bladder. Favorite Remedy overcomes all these troubles when nothing else will. It corrects the bad effects on the Kidney and Liver of whiskey and beer, and has cured thousands of the most distressing cases when the attending physician had given up hope. Our wives and daughters are too often treated for what is commonly termed "female trouble" by their home doctor, when, if a correct diagnosis of their condition were made, Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy would be prescribed as the medicine that will surely make them well. Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 for large size bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.

This great Kidney medicine can be tried for nothing. Send name and address to the Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Roudout, N. Y., mention this paper, and a sample bottle will be sent to you free, postpaid, by mail. This offer is made to every man or woman who has Kidney, Urinary, Bladder or Liver Disease. The publishers of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this liberal offer.

Sample Bottle Free.

A FIGHTING COMMODORE.

Schley of the Flying Squadron Has Seen Much Active Service.

Commodore Winfield Scott Schley, chosen to command the flying squadron of fast cruisers for the protection of our seaboard,

has for some time previous been serving a shore detail as chairman of the lighthouse board. But the most of his naval service has been passed afloat. He was in command of the Greely relief expedition, and it was due to his unflinching energy that the survivors were found as soon as they were. He was captain of the Baltimore when several United States sailors were mobbed in the streets of Valparaiso.

Commodore Schley is one of the fighting officers of the navy. He was born in 1839 of one of the best Maryland families. He received his appointment as naval cadet in 1856 and was graduated from Annapolis with honor. He fought on board the frigate Potomac all during the campaign under Grant which led to the capture of Port

Hudson. Schley was made lieutenant commander in 1863 and was placed in command of the steam gunboat Waterco. He was at various times stationed in the Pacific, Asiatic and south Atlantic waters, and also taught at the Naval academy. He was raised to the rank of commander June 10, 1874, and in 1877 and 1878 was in command of the third rate Essex. From 1880 to 1883 he was lighthouse inspector.

After returning from the rescue of Greely, for which service he volunteered, he was made chief of the bureau of equipments and stationed in Washington. He did not serve his term of four years, however, as he preferred actual service and was desirous of taking command of one of Uncle Sam's new ships.

Commander Schley received his commission of a captain March 31, 1888, and when the protected cruiser Baltimore was launched Captain Schley resigned as chief of the bureau of equipments and was put in command of her. The body of Ericsson, the inventor and builder of the Monitor, known to history "as the Yankee chess boy," was taken back to that illustrious man's fatherland, Sweden, on the Baltimore.

Captain Schley is rather tall and slim and in his dress uniform makes a distinguished appearance. His hair is dark, tinged with gray. He is jolly in disposition if anything, but his manner is particularly his voice that of one accustomed to command, and he is considered a strict disciplinarian.

Who shall doubt that life, not death,
Crown the swift current of the year;
That not a soul of mortal breath
Shall miss at last its heavenly sphere?

It's Near Enough to Spring.

to be thinking of your spring clothes. If you had any laid over from last year, now is the time to get them out, look them over to see what they need in the way of cleaning and repinning, and bring them in, so that they may be ready when you want them. We are experts in our line and can make old clothes that you have given up as hopeless look almost like new.

GEORGE H. PAIR, 3 Bank St.

DOING GOOD EVERYWHERE.

A Medical Discovery That Effectually Cures Piles in Every Form.

For many years physicians have experimented in vain, seeking a remedy which would effectually cure piles and other rectal troubles, without resorting to a surgical operation. Many remedies were found to give temporary relief, but none could be depended upon to make a lasting, satisfactory cure.

Within a recent period, however, a new remedy, Pyramid Pile Cure, has been repeatedly tested in hundreds of cases and with highly satisfactory results.

The first effect of the Pyramid Pile Cure is to instantly remove the pain and irritation generally present and from that time on the cure rapidly progresses and before the patient is hardly aware of it he is entirely cured. The remedy seems to act directly on the nerves and blood vessels of the parts affected as it comes into direct contact with them and sets up a healthy action, which in a perfectly natural way brings the parts to their normal condition.

The remedy does its work without any pain or inconvenience to the sufferer and is justly considered one of the most meritorious discoveries of modern medicine.

Piles is one of the most annoying and often times dangerous diseases with which humanity is afflicted. If neglected it frequently develops into fistula or some equally fatal or incurable trouble, whereas by the timely use of this simple but effective remedy no one need suffer a single day from any form of piles unless they want to.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is perfectly harmless, containing no mineral poisons and is also very reasonable in price, costing but 50 cents a package. It is sold in drug stores everywhere. The manufacturers of the remedy are the Pyramid Drug Co. of Marshall, Mich., who have placed this excellent preparation before the public only after giving it thorough and repeated tests in the hands of reputable physicians. The results of hundreds of cases have convinced us that it will not disappoint you.

Pyrocure.

An absolute cure for piles. A home remedy, endorsed by home people. North Adams druggists sell it.

*The Orient bicycle made by the Waltham Manufacturing Co. is meeting with a great sale here. Its beautiful and symmetrical lines and fine finish is fully appreciated. It is safe to predict that the Orient will be in the majority this year.

To Cure Headache in 15 Minutes.
Take Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache. All druggists.

Be sure you are right, then go ahead.
Be sure you get Hood's Sarsaparilla, and not some cheap and worthless substitute.

Don't forget Sully's fresh roasted peas.

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Don't forget Sully's fresh roasted peas.

The A. J. Houghton Co.'s B-O-C-K Beer,

In Half and Quarter Barrels and in Cases will be ready for delivery

SATURDAY, APRIL 2,

—AT—

T. MULGARE & CO'S

28 Marshall Street.

Film Camera

Makes a square picture 3 1/2 inches. Capacity 12 shots; every one a bull's-eye. Photos finished from this instrument are most faultless. The price is

\$5.00.

Load or unload in daylight. Make your portraits day or night. Is made well, has excellent lens, safety shutter. Made by the world-renowned firm of Eastman. It weighs only 19 ounces and it's a successful Picture-taker—her for a V.

Fountain,

BANK STREET.

Call for Catalogue.

Don't Throw Away Your Old Ostrich Feathers

No matter what colors they are but bring them to us and have them dyed, curled and made over to latest styles by expert dyer and curler. You may want them for your Easter party. Dress your boys require repairing, dyeing or curling. Let us bring it along and we guarantee to make it look like new. White feathers of any kind curled. Prices moderate and satisfactory if you are tried.

Miss F. L. Holloway

Next to Dr. Davenport's office.
Branch, 2 Liberty Street, Adams.

Public Stenographer

Miss Harriet A. Benton.

Office, No. 3 Bank Street. Telephone 239-13.

Pyrocure

Cures Piles!

HOW ARE YOU TO BELIEVE IT? If you have suffered from this annoying complaint, you have heard this promised before. Probably tried countless remedies, all with the same result—disappointment. Try one more.

Try Pyrocure

It has been successful in curing some of the most obstinate cases on record, and hundreds of local people have given their endorsement. We do not know of a case which it has not at least benefitted. Or how many other remedies can this be said? PYROCURE is purely vegetable and entirely harmless.

Read What Others Say of It.

WILBRHAM, MASS., Feb. 12, 1898.

The Pyrocure Co.

Gentlemen: It is with great pleasure that speak of the great virtues of PYROCURE. I have used one bottle of it and found relief that neither doctors nor other medicines had given me from an aggravated case of piles.

should be very sorry to be without it. For burns and flesh wounds it has proved most efficacious, and I take great pleasure in recommending it to the general public.

Yours truly,

FAYETTE NICHOLS.

For Sale at

NORTH ADAMS: Wilson House Drug Store, Rice's Drug Store and Hastings' Drug Store. ADAMS: Thompson's, Mole's and Riley's Drug Stores. WILLIAMSTOWN: Severance's and Chamber's Drug Stores, and A. E. Hall's Store. NORTH POWNAL: S. L. Smith's Store. WILMINGTON: Ware's Store C. H. Parmelee.

The Adams National Bank

of NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

Incorporated 1832. Reorganized 1835.

Capital \$500,000

Surplus, Undivided Profits \$100,000

A. C. HOUGHTON, President.

E. S. WILKINSON, Cashier.

Directors: S. J. Rayton, A. C. Houghton, F. B. Whitaker, V. A. Whitaker, Hon. George F. Lawrence, W. A. Gallup, W. G. Cady, G. W. Chase, H. W. Clark.

Accounts and collections solicited.

The Pyrocure Co.

North Adams, Mass.

Steam Carpet Cleaning

Carpets taken up, cleaned, and relaid at short notice. Try our STEAMING PROCESS—it makes them look like new. Old carpets remodeled. Custom Laundry and Bed Renovating a specialty.

W. R. CLARK & SON.

5 Brooklyn St. Telephone 101-4

Orders left at Blanchard's Dye House Eagle st. will get prompt attention.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Regular meetings of the Board of Health will be held at their office in City Hall every Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Office hours of the Agent of the Board of Health from 10.30 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1.30 until 3 p. m.

Wm. H. Bennett,

Fire Insurance Agency...

Adams Nat Bank Bldg North Adams, Mass.

Green Ins Co of America, Connecticut Fire Ins Co, Manchester Fire Insurance Co, Northwestern Nat Ins Co, Prussian National Ins Co.

Boston & Albany Railroad.

Trains leave North Adams, daily except Sunday, for Fitchburg and intermediate stations at 6.20, 8.55 a.m., 12.10, 3.00, 6.05 p.m.

Connecting at Fitchburg with Western, Springfield, Worcester, and Boston, also for New York, Albany, and the West. Timetables and further particulars may be had of

G. H. PATRICK, Ticket Agent, North Adams, Mass.

A. S. HANSON, G. P. A. Boston, Mass.

NOTICE.

The Transcript

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sunday) at four o'clock; 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$4 a year.
 WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning, \$1 a year in advance.

BY THE
 TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY.
 C. T. FAIRFIELD, Editor and Manager.
 FROM
 THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, BAY STREET,
 NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world; but this I do know; that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.
 —John A. Andrew.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by THE TRANSCRIPT up to the hour of going to press.

"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY."

From the Seal of the city of North Adams.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 2, '98.

Advertisers in THE TRANSCRIPT are the best business men in this community. Their advertisements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

Communications on live topics are solicited by THE TRANSCRIPT. They must be signed (not necessarily for publication) and be brief, to insure printing.

A Talk on Advertising.

SATURDAY, April 2, 1898.
 An advertisement does not improve with age. To run the same ad month in and month out is a certain kind of "persistent advertising." But persistence without variety loses much of its effectiveness.

LET SPAIN STAND FROM UNDER.

Hope for peace is now practically gone unless Spain begins anew the negotiations with the United States and shows a disposition to accept the President's terms. Congress will move on Monday to recognize the independence of Cuba. Spain's troops must leave Cuba. The United States war-ships are cleared for action. Now let Spain stand from under or suffer the consequences. The United States will not recede one iota from her righteous position.

LET THE PRESIDENT LEAD.

The true tests of patriotism are not shouting and immoderation. Senator Billy Mason and sundry similar politicians in Washington are frequently found wrong. War will come soon enough at the best, with all due deliberation. The more deliberately it is entered upon, the better for the United States, whose military and naval readiness for war has increased with every hour's delay.

The patriotic course is to stand by the President. It requires moral courage of a high degree to maintain calmness in the midst of such hubbub as now surrounds the White House, but were the chief executive to exhibit the characteristics of Billy Mason it would bode ill for the nation. A President who will not take action until the time is fully ripe for action is in harmony with the best traditions of his exalted station of leader of the American people. Washington was too slow for the Continental Congress during the Revolution. It was well so, or the war would probably have resulted in the defeat of American arms. Lincoln was too slow for people who were inflamed with enthusiasm and deficient in practical judgment. But Lincoln's policy freed the slaves and saved the union. Washington and Lincoln are immortal names, but the Billy Masons of their times are forgotten.

War seems very likely unless Spain backs down. Let the President lead. He will lead fast enough. His leadership is safe. He is patriotic and level-headed. The leadership of the Billy Masons might please in France, but it is not approved by the more sober and conservative judgment of Americans.

OPPOSED TO WOMEN VOTING.

It is interesting to note that there is a state association of women opposed to woman suffrage in Massachusetts of some five thousand members. Some of the most active and pronounced anti-suffragists are in this part of the state. One of these recently wrote a strong letter to the Boston Herald reviewing the action of the state legislature on the petition of the suffragists for the right to vote in municipal affairs and more particularly on the license question. Among other things she says:

"The refusal of the Massachusetts House of Representatives by a vote of 116 to 60, to substitute a license suffrage bill for the education report made by the committee on election laws is the latest defeat which the suffragists have met in the Massachusetts legislature of 1896. The committee on constitutional amendments reported leave to withdraw on that petition. The election laws committee reported leave to withdraw on the petition for municipal and license suffrage, but the House decided to debate the license suffrage petition, with the outcome given above of a large negative vote. There can be no doubt that this result is partly owing to the success of the movement for organization among the women opposed to woman suffrage. The fact that the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage association, although not yet three years old, has a membership of over 5,000, representing 161 cities and towns that is an association representing all classes of society and every section of the state, is a stubborn argument against granting the petition of the suffragists. The anti-suffrage women are thoroughly in earnest. They mean to fight, and to allow neither legislators nor the public to remain ignorant of their views and of the reasons for their sober disapproval of the social and political change advocated by the suffragists."

Compliments for Michael Foley are in order. Even Broadway in Albany was not so clean as the Main street pavement.

There was also a president named Lincoln who would not be bullied by congress.

"Where will the Main street cross walk be when spring comes?" Spring has come.

Now either the fisherman or the trout founds All Fools' day a sad and serious occasion.

The national honor never before had so strong and so long a run for its money. But it's coming under the wire in splendid shape.

Every inquiry that is made in other cities shows the necessity of a chemical engine. The city is now waiting only for the appropriations to be passed, as they undoubtedly will be next Tuesday.

To listen for a day to the tales of woe that are poured into the ears of the officers at the police station would make the average citizen a life-long cynic. Few people realize how implicitly the last year's phrase "Tell your troubles to a policeman" is followed.

Evidences of prosperity among manufacturers under the Dingley law come from every direction and practically every industry, but none of them more striking than those from the glass-manufacturing districts, where increased activity and increased wages are the rule. It is now announced that the United States will soon begin the exportation of plate-glass, which was almost exclusively imported until within a very short time, but now, under new methods, is so successfully manufactured in this country as to make it probable that our own markets will be supplied and exports begun shortly.

"Statesmen" who predicted an advance in prices of shoes as a result of the duty placed on hides by the Dingley law, are still anxiously but vainly looking for that advance. The Boot and Shoe Recorder, in last week's issue, speaking of the enormous sales, which far exceed those of any preceding year, says: "When the jobbers came into the market they were surprised at the low prices at which they found they could buy. It seems to be an unwritten law that no advance should be put on high-grade shoes." This fact, taken in conjunction with the figures quoted some weeks since, which showed that on low-grade shoes there had been an actual reduction in prices, proves absolutely destructive of the claim that the increased duty on hides would advance the price of shoes.

SOME NEW BOOKS.

All you need is a glance at the author's name when you take up the little volume, "Eastern Journeys," by Charles A. Dana, recently published by D. Appleton & Co., and you will at once know that before you is a most interesting account of a delightful trip in the best of company. You will know that whatever is described will be accurately and graphically portrayed. You will feel that it was the very next best thing to being present in person. You do not expect long complex sentences with flowers of speech that will cover you to such a depth that you will lose the substance of the thought, for you know that that could never come from Dana's pen. You will, however, expect, and be delighted in finding, just such a forcible summing up of different national traits as the following: "The impression formed in all towns where the Greeks evidently predominate is that no people are better able to manage their own business than these intellectual, practical, energetic, open-minded descendants of the antique Achaean. They are surely among the most useful and efficient citizens of the modern world." You leave Marseilles, cross the four seas to Odessa, have a most enjoyable trip through Russia, go to Jerusalem and the other cities of the Holy Land and return to New York. The only trouble is that the story is too quickly told. You long for more details.

Now that the feathered songsters are again taking up their abode among us, it is the accepted time to read the book recently published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, entitled "Birds of Village and Field" by Florence A. Merriam. The book is most attractively gotten up, being filled with fine illustrations. It is sure to inspire a deep interest upon our part in these friends of ours. The book while interesting to all is not intended for those wise in bird-lore. It is written in that attractive style which not only interests deeply but also impresses facts so pleasantly and firmly on the mind that it is hard to erase them from the tablet. The book tells us that birds love the sunshine and companionship of man and that "the heart of the dark, coniferous Adirondack forest is silent—hardly a bird being found there." The feathered tribe is the farmer's best friend, destroying insects and the seeds of noxious weeds. The little tree sparrow in Iowa alone destroys 1,720,000 pounds of noxious weed seeds every year. The charge has been made that birds destroyed fruit and steal grain but, a court of enquiry being formed and the test of stomach examination being made, it is found that only the English sparrows were condemned to die with three of the hawk family. The book can not be opened at any page without the reader gleaming interesting facts therefrom.

"The King of the Town," by Ellen

Health Brought Back
Could Not Eat without Excruciating Pain

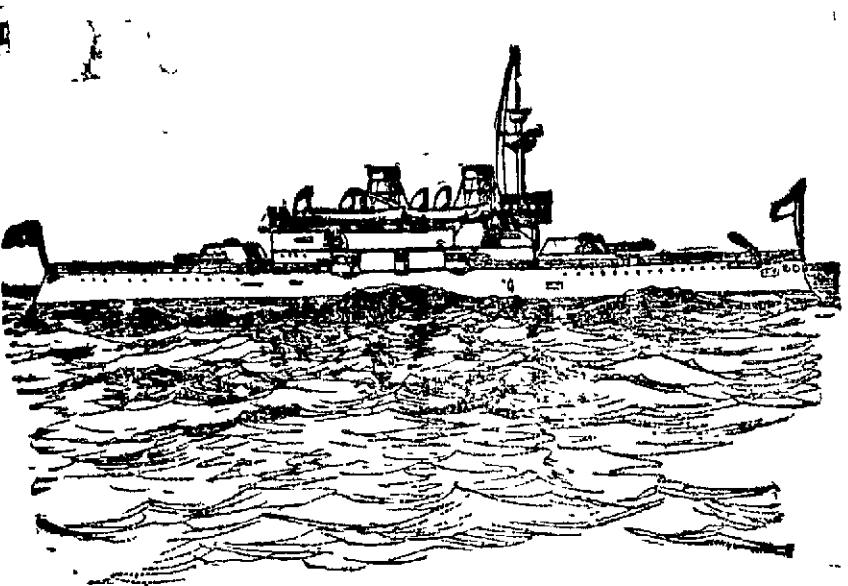
All Disagreeable Symptoms Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was taken with catarrh of the stomach. At times I had a ravenous appetite and at other times I could not eat anything. I suffered excruciating pain from what I ate. I bloated badly after eating and especially on arising in the morning, when I frequently had vomiting spells. I was running down so fast I had to stop work and I was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and in a short time I commenced to feel better. I could eat without distress, the bloating disappeared and all the disagreeable symptoms of my trouble passed away. Hood's Sarsaparilla has brought back my health and today I am well and strong." MARY L. CUMMINGS, North Brookfield, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. Price, \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills take easy to operate.



THE BATTLESHIP OREGON.

The Oregon is 348 feet long and has a displacement of 10,388 tons. She cost \$3,160,000 and steams 15 knots an hour. Her crew consists of 424 men. Four 18 inch, eight 8 inch, four 6 inch and 30 smaller guns compose her armament.

Mackburn, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, proves to be the story of a regenerate soul who repented while serving a term in the penitentiary for shooting a man in a gambling fight. Dare, as he was now called, had gone into one of the worst mining towns of the west and was bringing order out of chaos with the same energy as in years before he had been making hell for those around him. To this town comes the brother of Dare's wife. In early years the two had been friends but while Cornish was at college gaining knowledge, Dare was going to the devil. Cornish on his way home again met Dare and took him home, keeping from his mother and sister the knowledge of Dare's worst escapades. The sister was about to be married to a man who had been urged upon her. Rosemond fell in love with Dare and left home and every luxury to marry a man who only abused this love and confidence and who only awakened to the fact of his love for her after his release from prison when it was too late to make amends as he found her dead. Then his life of repentance was taken up and all was well until Cornish appeared on the scene. The working out of the story is the undaunted spirit of Dare who eventually brings even the wronged and injured Cornish to a realization that all things are possible with God and that his atonement can change even the vilest into a power for good.

EASTER SONG.

When the sun a broader arc
 Marks across the April sky;
 When the days, so cold and dark,
 At the thought of summer fly,
 Crocuses buds above the green
 Of the dooryard croft appear,
 And birds in copse and tree are seen,
 And resurrection days are near.
 See! The sparrow's yellow bloom
 On the gleaming thorn is set,
 And tassel'd buds and flowers have room
 To praise the word of God.

Vinol

WINE OF COD-LIVER-OIL.

Is cod liver oil transformed from its repugnant, disagreeable form into a delicious, healthful and necessary adjunct to the sick room.

This new extract from the liver of the cod has many advantages. It is palatable to the taste and patients with sensitive stomachs need no longer dread the terrible odor that has always characterized cod liver oil in its old form. With Vinol the power of doing good is greatly enhanced because the curative principles of the cod's liver are obtained in a more concentrated and efficient form. Sold by druggists generally, but particularly recommended and endorsed by Vinol's special representative in this city, Wilson House drug store.

SPRING 1898.

Our Easter Opening

Will Occur Tuesday and Wednesday April 5 and 6.

To which you are cordially invited. Our stock is replete with Pattern Hats and Bonnets.

NORTON & MORGAN
 74 Main Street.

Over Loneragan & Bissallion.

WONDER FLOUR

THE GREAT BREAD PRODUCER

Every Package Guaranteed as Represented or money refunded. Can you ask more? The following first-class Grocers Sell it:—

NORTH ADAMS

J. V. M. Brame
 G. G. Fisher & Co.
 S. J. & W. G. Ellis
 G. E. Foster
 F. J. Harrington
 W. H. Reynolds
 F. Wells
 L. D. Thayer
 M. F. Ryan
 R. T. Gleason
 John Sullivan

ADAMS

M. E. Foster
 G. W. Hart

BLACKINTON
 E. Davies

PRICE NO MORE THAN "JUST AS GOOD"

A few tools

Don't make a man a watchmaker. It is the skill in the use of them. If you have had trouble with your repairing fall in line with our satisfied customers.



HIGLEY
 Watchmaker and Optician
 The Recognized Headquarters for Fine Repairing.

COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE.

Engagement Extraordinary.
 TWO NIGHTS AND MATINEE.
 Friday and Saturday, April 1 and 2.

The Famous **Andrews Opera Co.**

Comic Standard and Grand Opera.

Friday evening—Flatow's masterpiece.

"Martha."

Saturday matinee—Belle's beautiful

"Bohemian Girl."

Saturday evening—Double bill,

Mascagni's

"Cavalleria Rusticana."

Gilbert & Sullivan's

"Pirates of Penzance."

GREAT CAST. SPLENDID CHORUS

Reserve sale opens 9 o'clock Friday morning at Bartlett's drug store.

Prices \$1, 75c and 50c.

Grand Millinery Opening of

French Pattern Hats,
 April 4, 5 and 6.

Parlors 68 Main Street,
 Over Gatsick's Clothing Store.

Helen L. Joyce.

A BARREL

—of—
FLOUR

Branded like this



IS THE BEST
 INSIST UPON HAVING THE

Angelus
 FLOUR
Thompson Milling Co.

The Transcript Map.

In our advertising columns we give full description of the handsome map which THE TRANSCRIPT is sending out among its readers. Directions are also given for using the coupon printed below. Twelve of them are required, but you need sign only one. Put that one uppermost, pin all twelve securely together, and then forward them to THE TRANSCRIPT Publishing Co., North Adams, Mass., together with the amount named.

COUPON.

Publisher of THE TRANSCRIPT: North Adams, Mass. You will find enclosed 75 cents to cover with 12 coupons for which I am to receive one copy of RAND, McNALLY & CO'S New Reversible Wall Map of the United States and the World.

NAME.....

Street and Number.....

City or Town.....

State.....

Post Office.....

Signature.....

We have asked you to inquire of your NEIGHBORS about the

Every Wolf American rider is proud of his mount.

Is this the popular wheel of North Adams wheelmen? Thirty-four chose it for their new mount during March.

Here they are. BERKSHIRE CYCLE CO.

92 Main street, Rear Hoosac Bank Block. C. H. Hubbard, Mgr.

Blake, H. E.	Fillian, A. J.	Ryan, P.
Blake, Mrs. H. E.	Brainard, Chas.	Terriah, G. T.
Blake, F. E.	Adams, Thomas	Waltou Edward
Blake, Miss Lillian	Lally, M.	Gauthier, A.
Arnold, Mrs. N. H.	Garland, W. S.	Brown, Wm.
Arnold, Miss Elizabeth	George, J. A.	Dobson, Wm.
Gadsby, Dr. H. H.	Chase, R. L.	Nichols, A. G.
Gadsby, Mrs. H. H.	Fitch, B. B.	Nichols, Mrs. A. G.
Tenney, Mrs. W. L.	Mickle, Claude	Brahier, Belle
Tinker, E. R., Jr.	Ham, George	Canedy, Mary
Tebbetts, Rev. J. C.	Orr, Harry	Rising, Ethel
Maroux, Rev. Father	Rego, James	Robinson, Annie D.
Simpson, Dr. G. F.	Davison, L. F. C.	Hulbert, Gertrude
Dennett, Winfield	Lovejoy, B. E.	McDuffie Alice C.
Valentine J. W.	Locke, Augustus	Boughton, J. H.
Goodrich, J. C.	Crawford, Fred	Collins, H.
Stevens, Thos.	McNical, James	Whiteley, J. W.
Burrows, R. F.	Cotts, Marcial	Sanders, James
Waino, J. H.	Dowlin, R. M.	Bunting, David
Packard, R. M.	Barnes, C. C.	Kennedy, John
Bennett, W. H.	Douglass, T. H.	Cleghorn, Harry
Cady, Edwin, Jr.	Pratt, W. L.	Witherell, Willie
Gardner, R. L.	Taylor, G. M.	Buskirk, John
Henry, Mrs. R. L.	Handy, Sadie	Bartlett, Merrill
Athausser, Edw.	William, Sadie	Smith, F.
Allen, W. S.	Herrick, M.	Lewis, F. G.
Fowler, Archie	Mills, G. W.	Cogswell, A. G.
Gould, Albert	Krum, J. H., Jr.	Duggan, Wm.
Thomas, M. C.	Kane, J. H.	Davis, G. H.
Hoag, E. M.	Pierce, K. H.	Hall, Homer
Masten, T. H.	Dermont, G. F.	Howells, Beatrice
Farrar, R. N.	Dermont, Mrs. G. F.	Barber, F. J.
Byrnes, W. J.	Bartlett, Homer	Hargreaves, Fred.
Bisio, J. G.	Foye, John	Campbell, G. W.
Hebert, A.	Terriah, M. L.	Chapman, John
Estes, Lawrence	Ashton, E.	Chaplin, Lewis
Johnson, C. S.	Lacrosse, P.	Stackpole, Mrs. A.
Brewer, E.	Costello, Robert	Benedict Clarence
Haskins, Clifford	Dagneis, T.	McMillan, E. A.
Drake, G. M.	Dempsey, T. J.	Denton, J. A.
Sheldon, C. R.	Upton, J.	Hubbard, C. H.

ALFORD Invites You

To Read This:

If you are looking for a nice six-room cottage, with hot and cold water, bath room, &c., good barn, lot 50x150, and you think you would like to buy it for \$3,000, we can trade.

And This:

There is a small house on the line of the electric road, south, with about a half acre of land, that can be bought for \$1,500, and the price seems to be right.

And This:

Double tenement house on the line of the electric road, west, that rents for \$16 per month and can be bought for \$2,500, is a good investment.

And This:

If you want a good nine-room house, with barn and large lot, in first-class location, it will be worth your while to see Alford about it.

And This:

Those extra large lots on the line of the electric road, west, are particularly desirable, and the price is lower now than it will be later.

And This:

The new six-tenement house that rents for \$648 per annum is on the market for \$5,000.

And This:

West End Park Lots!

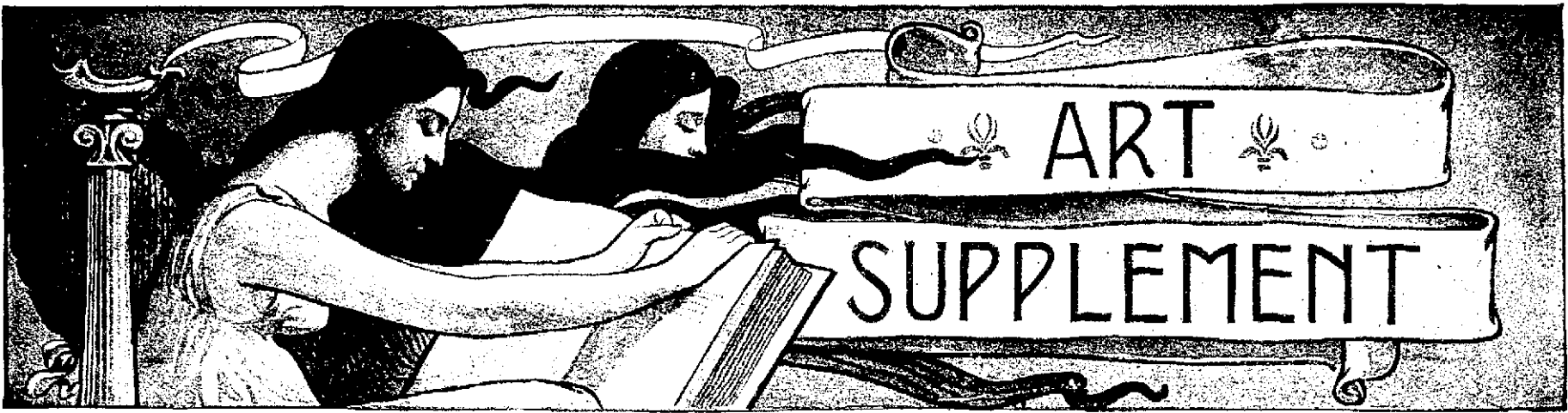
And This (Thoughtfully):

THIS IS A FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY

A. S. ALFORD, Real Estate and Insurance.

90 Main Street

The North Adams Transcript.



THE NORTH ADAMS DAILY TRANSCRIPT, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 2, 1898.



UNITED STATES SENATOR PROCTOR, OF VERMONT.



A SCALAWAG.

BY FRID G LINGEBACH.



HE canteen of the 18th was crowded, and men in every stage of undress were smoking, drinking and talking as only young soldiers can. A youngster of under six months' service was holding forth to a good humored circle on the events of the day.

"Gawd's truth!" he said "did ever any bloke see anything like it? I tell yer it made me sick. The capt'ing he shouts out, 'Column o' sections from the right!' and I'll be gormed if our lieutenant didn't fairly tie G into a proper knot. I tell yer we was all over the shop and the capt'ing cussed all round, and we was nigh on fit to bust ourselves with lawfin. The lieutenant he looks at us and we looked at 'im an' says he as cool as may be, 'Yes, I have made a mess of it.' We 'ad to fall in agin, and we 'ad nearly 'arf an hour's extry drill for it. Call 'im an officer—not me—that's 'ow the British army comes ter grief."

The men laughed to hear the "rookie's" indignation, and, encouraged by their approval, he went on.

"An officer is 'e?—what's he good for, I'd like to know?"

"Shut up, you darned young fool!" said a man who had been lounging near. "None of your lip now," he added seeing that the boy, flushed and excited, was ready for a brawl. "sit down and listen to me, and I'll tell you what an officer's good for, be he the biggest fool out at drill—it's to put heart into you schoolboys when you get on service."

He was an old soldier, and his war medal and clasps were the envy of his comrades, and but few in the battalion could call him chum. Slowly and meditatively he filled his pipe, and, looking round on his auditors, he began.

"It's nearly twelve years now lads since I joined the old 18th, and there was few things on earth or elsewhere that I didn't think I knew. I know better now anyway. We had a young officer called Gawtry, who was one of the coolest hands I ever met. Nothing ever upset him, and the adjutant and the sergeant-major did their best for him, but I'm blest if he could learn his drill. I've heard some choice things said to him on parade; but it didn't make him turn a hair. The men couldn't help grinning often, and we had bets as to how long he would stay in the regiment. About all he thought of was his clothes, for he was a proper dandy, and was as smart as they make them in everything but his drill."

"Anyway, we were ordered up to Afghanistan and glad we were to go, for there wasn't a man with us who had seen any service. We saw it soon enough, and there's not much tinsel about it. I can tell you, and we soon had the fear of God driven into us by the Ghazi and the rest of his crew. Our lieutenant came out of his shell at last and B company was about the liveliest in the 18th. No matter how long the day was there was Mr. Gawtry as bright as a button at the end of it with a jolly laugh and a full tobacco pouch. One or two of us got footsore, but when it got round that his servant had to cut the back of his boots off before he could put them on, why it became a point of honor with us to keep up."

"At last our turn came, and wiser heads than mine can explain how we got licked—anyway we had to retire and sharp too. The 18th had suffered badly and at all costs a stand had to be made to gain a little time. B was in the rear when the colonel galloped up.

"Where's Captain Egerton?"

"Dead sir" said our lieutenant.

"Where's Lieutenant Brown?"

"Dead sir" he replied, as cool as if he were in barracks.

"The colonel looked hard at him under his bushy eyebrows and jerked out, 'Halt! half your company, sir, and make the best stand you can. For God's sake, don't get flurried. You must keep the enemy back for half an hour.'"

"Very well, sir."

"Off went the colonel and then came the order, 'Right half company halt! About turn' and we saw our comrades march off, while not five hundred yards from us were the enemy's horsemen pursuing our broken cavalry."

"Now lads" he said quite quietly "we must all fire together or we shall do no good, take your time there's no hurry."

"We gave those Aighians beans—and

quick we won't get a light." And he struck his match and pulled at his pipe, while the enemy gathered in a big swarm to pounce on us again.

I heard a good many teeth chatter on the pipe stems, but, Lord! the difference those pipes made to us. Even Ryan, the youngest of us, a nervous one and no mistake, grinned at me, and said "It's a cool 'and, ain't 'e, Bill?"

"Now, lads," says the lieutenant, "here they come—give 'em socks—"

"And we did. Right up to the bayonets they came, but we fired volley after volley, until they went back, helter-skelter, a second time."

"We started with forty men, and twenty-five could load a rifle when we fired into the backs of the retreating Afghans."

"Steady, boys, keep your pipes going." The voice seemed a bit queerish and I took a look behind me and saw the lieutenant with his right arm hanging down limp, and his revolver in his left hand. "Confound it!—what a nuisance it is!—I never learned to shoot with my left hand. I expect I'll bag one of you men!" His cheery laugh heartened us up again, and we began to see red.

"On they came again and swept on each side of us and all that were left stood back to back. We fought like devils incarnate. Snap went my pipe stem



HOPE REMAINS INVINCIBLE

From the painting by Gabriel Faure

they sheered off, but only as we knew, to come at us all the harder in a few minutes.

"Now lads, I'm just dying for a pipe—quick light up. We'll shoot all the better if we've got our cutties going."

"We looked at each other, while the bullets flicked up the dust and I wondered if I looked as pale and as sick as the others did."

"Confound those chaps!" he went on in that soft voice of his, if we're not

as I drove my bayonet up to the socket in a striding bearer's breast and clutched his tulwar as it fell.

"Hacking, stabbing, shooting, twelve men grimed with dust and dirt alone remained. I saw Ryan fall, cut to the waistbelt as he leaned in front of the lieutenant and took the blow meant for him. Still they couldn't beat us and eight bayonets alone remained. The Afghans drew to one side and some who had carbines began a brisk fusillade.

"Good-bye, lads. If anyone gets away, let him tell the regiment that B did well."

"There was no time to turn and catch him as he fell, for the bullets, in a few seconds, cleared off six of us, and I remembered nothing more until I woke up in hospital. Those beggars were not so black as they were painted, for they sent the only four living men, when all was over, into Kandahar."

"When I got out, and went back to duty, and told the regiment what the lieutenant said—well—but there goes 'Close the Canteen.' Good night, all!"

DAUDET'S TALK ABOUT ZOLA.

A talk with the late Alphonse Daudet a few days before his death on the tendency of modern literature has been printed in a Roman newspaper. Here is a part of it.

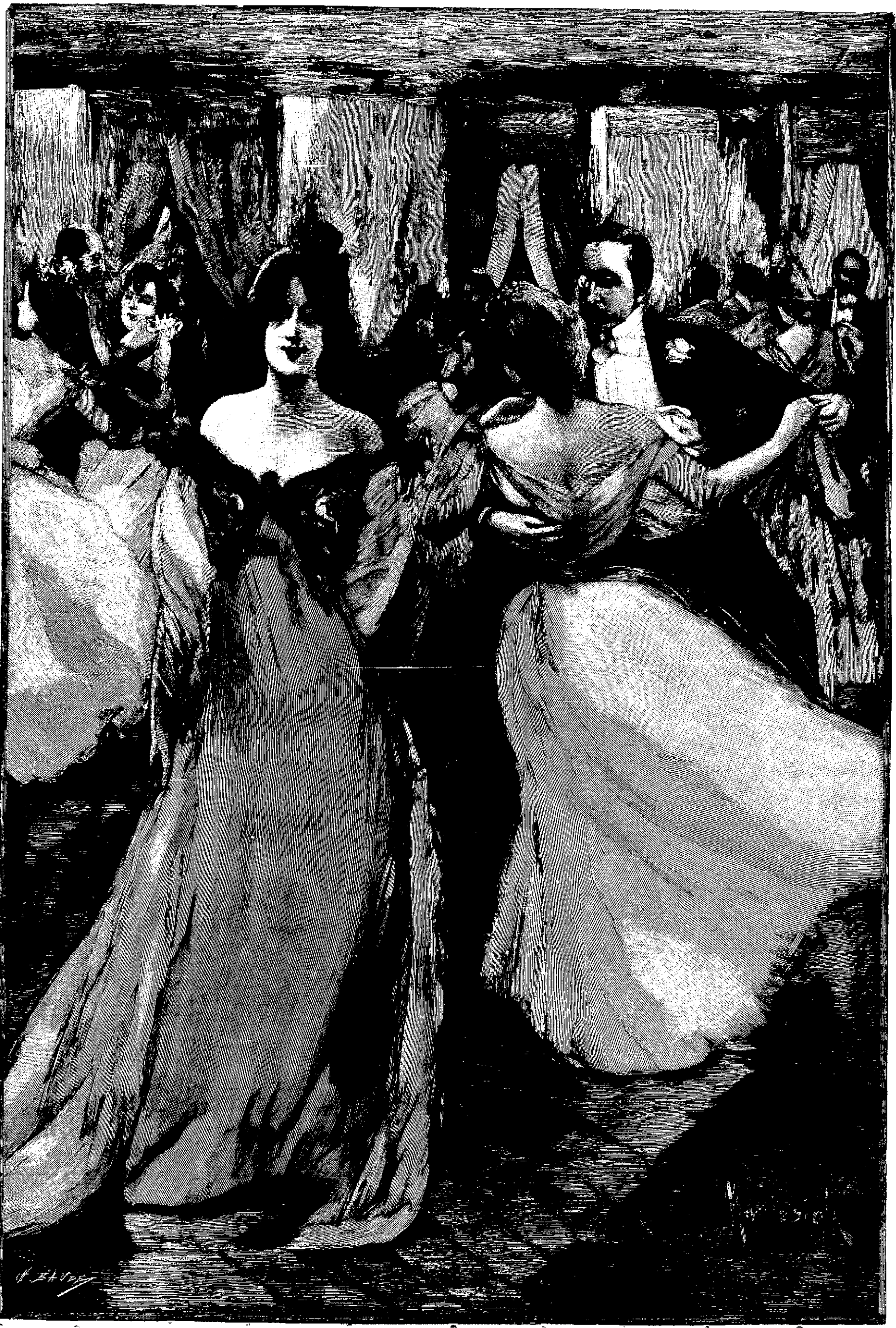
"As to the 'decadents' I do not know them. I don't know what they are. I have been always adverse to ticketing things. Never in all my literary career have I used the word 'naturalism.' Zola brought out the word one day, but that is his affair. Apropos, allow me to tell you an incident. A few days after Zola had inaugurated naturalism I was at dinner with him, De Goncourt, Pailleron, Mallarmé and Meilhac. We asked the reason of the new ticket 'naturalism' and Zola, without preamble, told us frankly and distinctly that till then he had been wretched, had led a life of pain and privation, and was tired of it. In order to get into fair water, he had decided to put at the head of his books the word 'naturalism,' just as a juggler puts a big drum in front of his booth and drums as hard as he can to attract the attention of the crowd."

After a pause says the correspondent the illustrious novelist began to speak of his plans for the fascinating youth of modern days and shaking his grav curls, continued:

"It is sad to think that the youth of to-day loses itself in such stupid questions, forgetting that quite other and much more arduous ones impose themselves in this fin de siècle on all persons who have heart and intellect. One might despair of the future. The youth of whom we are speaking have quite other things to do, they leave on one side social problems and lose their time in useless reticendum. They elect a prince—a prince of poets. Fine discovery! A prince who has only the votes of twelve or fourteen individuals without the least authority. And in whose name do they speak? With what right? Are they the whole literary phalanx? They are nothing, they are worth nothing, and presume to speak in the name of all in a mediocre review. It makes no impression on me. Zola takes it and gives those writers importance. I cannot understand how he could reply to their attacks. That too is his affair. Perhaps it amuses him. They say that Zola is finished and naturalism too, because says Mallarmé, an artist not only can but should do without observation and without experience the banal life of to-day ought not to interest him. I do not comprehend this language. When I look at life I do not find it banal and just because it is not banal it interests me and I observe it and I like to live it and put it in my books. I adore life because it is beautiful because it is full of poetry and mystery of seduction and fascination."

"All is interesting in life, but all depends on the way in which one looks at it. For example there are people who reprove me for having a too vivid and poetic impression of men and things, of giving to these an intensity which they do not possess. Is it my fault if I find things are beautiful, men good, and life a poem? Ah! if we ought to nourish in our hearts a hatred of all that surrounds us, if we ought to find life a hell or only worthy of our indifference—better blow out our brains. I pity such people. I don't understand how Mallarmé, a man of talent, can hold such theories. We are all immersed in life up to our necks and they say that life is not interesting! That makes me doubt of them and their brains! They detest life because they don't comprehend it because they don't even know how to look at it."

Cassius M. Clay has been confined but once in thirty years to his bed. Then he was recuperating from the trifle of sixteen knife wounds inflicted by a man named Turner, who died an hour after the affair.



A CINDERELLA.

Engraved by Ch. Baudouin from the painting by Edgard de Montzaigle.

The Struggle of the Cubans.



OW many persons know what the trouble in Cuba is all about? The inciting causes which gave rise to the rebellion may be summarized with great interest at this time. Prior to the rising of the insurgents there was a political constitution in Cuba but the Cubans aver that it was mostly but the counterpart of the cele-

Luis, Songo, Guantnamo and Sagua de Tanamo, and without trial transported them to the penal colony on the African island of Fernando Po.

There was no freedom of thought and expression. The newspaper writers, Capeda and Lopez Brinas, were banished from the country because they attempted to criticize the Government, while Senor Manuel A. Balmaseda was tried by court martial in November 1891, for having published an editorial paragraph in "El Criterio Popular," of Remedios respecting the shooting of the medical students by the Spanish Havana volunteers in 1871.

If a Cuban wished to hold a reception at his house he must first obtain a license and pay for it. Otherwise there would be trouble for him. The Cubans had no right to elect those who governed them. From the captain-general downward all the officials were appointed at Madrid and they were of course Spaniards. Only a few clerkships were held by Cubans.

The Cubans had neither vote nor voice in the imposition of the taxes or in the expenditure of the revenue. All that was done for them in Spain. They were taxed every year to the extent of \$26,000,000 or \$30,000,000 of which only some \$700,000 were appropriated for internal improvements in the island that is for the construction and repairs of roads, telegraph lines, public buildings, harbor improvements, sanitary works, lighthouse



SECRETARY QUESADA



GENERAL CANUTO GARCIA



FIDEL G. PIERRA

sions. The balance of the revenue was disposed of as follows: \$12,000,000 to pay interest on the debt of Spain, \$7,000,000 to pay for the army and navy of Spain, and \$8,000,000 for salaries to Spanish employes in and out of the island. Out of the \$30,000,000 not one cent was devoted to public education. The municipalities were supposed to take care of it, but as the general government exhausted all the sources of revenue the former lacked even the means wherewith to meet the current expenses of their offices, and public education was entirely neglected. There was no school accommodation, even for 25 per cent of the children of school age.

The figures already given do not represent the whole amount of revenue yearly contributed by Cuba. They represent only the sum officially reported as collected. In some cases only 40 or 50 per cent of the amount actually paid goes into the treasury, the balance is divided among the officials. Duties on imports are the principal item of the revenue. Some years barely 40 per cent of the merchandise imported into the island has been declared at the custom houses. In 1887 the frauds were committed in such open and scandalous manner that the captain-general either to save appearances, or be-

brated "Laws of India"—a mere form and a dead letter. Fidel G. Pierra, chairman of the Cuban Delegation, is authority for the statement that the captain-general never bothered himself about this constitution, being authorized to modify or suspend at his pleasure any of its articles or all. The same authority says: It was said that Cuba was represented in the Spanish Parliament but the electoral law was so artfully framed that the Spaniards residing in the island entirely monopolized the electoral franchise as is shown in the fact that although in every 100 of the inhabitants there are only ten Spaniards as against ninety Cubans, for every representative elected by the Cubans the Spaniards elected at least seven, and sometimes ten.

There was no freedom of locomotion. No Cuban whether man, woman or child could venture out of his house unless provided with a Government license which cost yearly from 25 cents to \$50. If he did he was arrested. Not even beggars were exempt. There was no personal security. In the midst of the most profound peace and without any process of law the Cubans were arrested, cast into prison or deported. In December 1880 General Polavieja had 265 persons seized in Santiago, Palma San



SENORA ADELA AZCUY DE PILOTO,
Commander of a company of Cuban soldiers.



GENERAL THOMAS ESTRADA PALMA,

Head of the Cuban Party in New York, who recently issued a manifesto that Cuba would accept nothing from Spain but absolute independence.

expenses etc. As a rule, scarcely one-half of that amount was disbursed—namely, so much only as was necessary to pay the salaries of the officials composing the various boards or commis-

cause he was not treated to his satisfaction in the division of the spoils, one day invaded the Havana custom house with his soldiers and arrested and removed all the employes; but not one of them was

punished, a thing not to be wondered at. In 1891 there were over 350 employes, high and low, convicted of fraud, and every one escaped without punishment. If condemned they might make revelations compromising high personages in Madrid, including the ministers of the crown, who participate in those frauds. Adding the two items mentioned—that is, revenue paid into the treasury and rev-

to those already stated, we arrive at a grand total of over \$40,000,000."

"Such was the work," says Mr. Pierra, "of a few years of Spanish administrative corruption in Cuba. It was yet greater, for the Oteiza frauds were found to amount to several millions. The above is no more than a mere outline of Cuba's sorrowful tale. The full narrative of it would fill a volume, but enough has been



GENERAL SERRAN SANCHEZ.

enue stolen—we arrive at a total of some \$50,000,000. This is not all. The Cubans are compelled to buy of Spain some \$28,000,000 annually of merchandise which they could get elsewhere, principally in the United States, 20 or 25 per cent. cheaper if the customs tariff did not favor Spanish manufactures to the extent of 250 to 600 per cent. Adding together those various items, and other smaller ones that we omit, we find that the total contribution of the island of Cuba to the mother

said to convey a general idea of Spanish misrule. Are not the Cubans fully justified in resorting to the most desperate measure in order to free themselves from such galling outrages?"

Wisconsin papers say that Rev. O. P. Christian, of Milwaukee, who married the eloping daughter of ex-Minister Robert T. Lincoln to W. W. Beckwith, is finding himself in great demand as a tier of matrimonial knots, couples going

The Basis of Credit.

A man's past record, with but few exceptions, should determine the question of his eligibility for credit in the future. If he has been slow pay in the past, he will probably be slow pay in his next purchases; if he has been prompt and satisfactory, he will likely be the same again. As an instance, I might mention a case which recently came under my notice.

A trader who had gradually got to be slow and unsatisfactory was compelled to assign. His failure was not due to any misfortune, such as fire or flood, but seemed the natural consequence of his incompetence and lack of management. A wholesale house which had been supplying him lost heavily, but compromised, and as he continued, they still sold him, but on thirty days' time. For a while he promptly attended to his payments, but after a time he got slower and slower, and as he was a liberal buyer, and his purchases were allowed to accumulate, he soon owed a bill far larger than his means would warrant. As this dragged along for some years a compromise was granted upon this indebtedness also. Still he clung to his old creditor, and again ordered goods, promising to send the money within thirty days. But his past record was too much even for so

The Little Man Replied.

The new woman orator waxed eloquent. "And what," she demanded, as she came to the climax, "is to be the result of our emancipation?" She looked around with the calm assurance of one who had asked a poser, and this was too much for the little man who was waiting for his wife in the far corner of the hall.

"I know," he shouted.

"Ah," returned the new woman on the platform, scornfully, "the little man with the bald head thinks he has solved the problem that we came here to discuss this afternoon. We will gladly give our attention while he tells us what is to be the result."

"Cold dinners and ragged children," roared the little man.

"I see that Timmins is getting out another novel."

"Historical or hysterical?"

Mark Twain has been studying the career of Cecil Rhodes, the South African millionaire, and sums up his conclusions as follows: "I admire him. I frankly confess it; and when his time comes, I shall buy a piece of the rope for a keepsake."



GENERAL FRANCISCO CARILLO.

lenient a creditor. He was told plainly that he would get no more goods on credit, and that if he ordered anything cash must accompany the order in every case.

Now, a man of this stamp is a positive detriment to a man who pays his bills. After thus being refused credit by the old house, he will try and get it elsewhere, and no doubt will succeed. But if his record is known, it should be a final answer to the question of granting him credit.—Hardware.

Suited—Mr. Beaumonde—"How do you like the new coachman, my dear?"

Mrs. Beaumonde—"Oh, he's splendid! His hair just matches our pair of chestnut carriage horses."

Hewitt—"Does your wife miss you when you are away?"

Jewett—"She misses me when I am at home."

Hewitt—"What do you mean?"

Jewett—"She can't throw a cup straight."



GENERAL JOSE MARTI.

Organizer of the present insurrection and its first martyr. Died May 19, 1895.

country was no less than \$55,000,000 or \$60,000,000 per annum.

But the amount stolen in Cuba by the Spanish officials was greater than what we have indicated. We have yet to state what they stole from what was paid into the treasury. The Spanish General Pando, in a speech delivered in the Cortes on March 22, 1890, after stating in detail the numerous frauds of which there was documentary evidence, recapitulated them as follows: "The liquidation of confiscated estates shows a deficit of \$14,000,000; the defalcations in the board of the debt amount to over \$12,000,000, without including the last one to which Oteiza has given his name. Now, adding these items

even long distances to be "married by the man who married Abraham Lincoln's granddaughter."

Though a Kentuckian, Senator Deboe does not like horse racing, which Mr. Blackburn, his predecessor, regards as the greatest of sports. The latter once invited Mr. Deboe to visit the Benning track, but the senator refused to go, saying: "I don't care for that kind of sport. There isn't anything in a horse race. Sometimes the horses may come in even, but, generally speaking, when a horse is put to it, he can beat another horse." The disgusted Blackburn went to the horse race by himself.



GENERAL MAXIMO GOMEZ,
General-in-Chief of the Cuban Army.

EQUIPPED FOR WAR.

How a Southern Boy Armed Himself for the Conflict.

Colonel R. M. Wynne in a speech at Henderson, Tex., said "I can never forget the equipment with which I started to the scenes of war. And when I describe my own I will for the most part have described the Southern Army at the commencement of the war. I had never seen an army gun or even a company of soldiers. But in blissful ignorance of the

der of the model Indian colony of Metlakahla through which colony he transformed the most degenerate and vicious tribe living among the island of the Alexander archipelago into a civilized industrious community, is in Portland, having come from the North on the steamer City of Seattle.

"Civilization has worked its way, and we are a progressive people," he says. "At the last census, taken a few years ago, the population of New Metlakahla was 800. All the inhabitants are Indians of the Tsim She-An tribe, except the

Metlakahla and later at the new settlement not a drop of blood has been shed. The younger generations are educated and speak English. All are civilized in manner of dress and customs, and not a pipe or drop of liquor is known to be on the island."—Correspondence Omaha Bee.

Fashionable Hours in the Past.

The fashionable folk of Edward IV's court rose with the lark, dispatched their dinner at 11 o'clock, and shortly after 8

BEDS OF ROYALTY.

Many of Their Owners Carry Them Along on Their Travels.

One of the odd characteristics of Old World royalty consists in the numerous idiosyncrasies of its members with regard to beds, and above all, bedding. Many of them carry the latter about with them wherever they go, while some even go so far as to take their bedsteads with them. Among the latter is the former Empress Eugenie of France, who for some reason or other cannot sleep on any bed that is more than a foot above the floor.

Queen Victoria likewise travels about with her own bedstead, a peculiar, old-fashioned wooden affair, and her mattress gives a whole lot of trouble, two domestics being assigned to its care. Instead of being pinked with buttons, as is the case with most mattresses, ribbons passing through from one side to the other take the place thereof, and these are tied and untied every day, a process requiring a good deal of time and trouble.

Both the Grand Duke Paul of Russia, and King Leopold of Belgium, and likewise Prince Albert of Prussia, the Regent of Brunswick, carry their bedsteads about with them in consequence of their huge stature. They require beds 8 feet long, and these are very rarely to be found in any hotel or even royal palace. The reigning Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, only daughter of the murdered Czar of Russia, likewise is most particular about her bed.

She has the sheets, which are composed of the most exquisitely fine linen that can be produced, first of all stretched perfectly tight over the most perfect mattresses that can be manufactured at Paris, where the making of mattresses has been brought to a fine art. Then she has the sheet sewed on to the mattress. She will not sleep on any bed which has not been arranged thus and her idiosyncrasies in the matter have been the occasion of much banter among her English relatives.—Chicago Record.

Statistics of Death.

Gurl's statistics of deaths from the use of anaesthetics for last year comprise 58,769 cases. Of these 27,029 refer to the use of chloroform, with 29 deaths, 19,856 to ether, with 3 deaths, 5,000 to Billroth's mixture (chloroform, ether and morphine), 1,000 to brom-ethyl, 600 to ether-chloroform, with no deaths. The figures for seven years are 327,500 cases, with 134 deaths, i. e., one in 2,444, and 1 death in 2,039 from chloroform.—The Strand Magazine.

Smart Chinese Burglars.

In his recent book on China Mr. Thomson says that Chinese burglars are difficult to catch, as they oil their stark-naked bodies all over and twist their pig tails into clignons stuck full of needles.



MORRO CASTLE, AT THE ENTRANCE TO HAVANA HARBOR.

Built on a bed of black rocks under the direction of the first Captain General of Cuba, Don Juan de Tadea, about 1590.

necessary arms for a momentous struggle like the one we were embarking in, I took from the rack behind the door at my father's home, near Birdville, his old double-barrelled shot gun. I got from an old bureau drawer an old rusty single-barrelled pistol about 18 inches long, and when I put it in my belt it almost came down to my knees. I got a horseshoe file and had me a huge bowie knife made as long as my arm. I saddled a plough horse, and with a swelling bosom and throbbing heart rode away from the old home to the scenes of the bloody conflict, confident in my verdant youth that my own arms were equal to any in the hands of the foe.

"Sad to say, however, my confidence and pride in them were all too soon cruelly dispelled, for the first line of Yankees we ever encountered began to send mine balls whistling around our ears while they were yet a mile away. I threw my knife away, for I realized that I could never get close enough to a Yankee to flesh it, and to be honest, I soon learned better sense than to desire to. I discarded my old pistol and then exchanged my gun for a Springfield rifle, which we had captured from the Yankees, as did my entire command."—New York Times.

A Night in a Chicago Police Station.

Clark draws from an inside pocket a roll of old newspapers and hands me one. We spread them on the pavement as a Mohammedan unrolls his mat for prayers, and then we take off our boots and coats. Our soaked, pulpy boots we fold in our jackets and use them as pillows, and we soften our bed by spreading over the newspapers our outer coats, which thus have a chance to dry in the warmth of the room and in that which comes from our bodies. We need no covering in the steaming heat in which we lie, and I can see at a glance that Clark and I are more fortunate than most of the other men, for few of them have outer coats, and in their threadbare, filthy garments they lie with nothing but paper between them and the floor, their heads pillowed on their arms.

By no means are all of them asleep. In the thick air above their reclining figures there is an unceasing murmur of low, gruff voices. What words can fit the hellish quality of that strange converse? It is not human, though it touches life most intimately, it knows not hate and craving need and blank indifference, but all these feelings speak alike a tongue of utter blasphemy, and it is not prurient, even though it reeks with coarse obscenity.—W. A. Wyckoff in Scribner's.

Duncan and His Metlakahlas.

The Rev. William Duncan, the pioneer of missionaries among the Indians of Alaska and the British Northwest, found

physician, Dr. Minthorn, and my Scotch servant.

We have a town built of two-story frame houses, the lumber being cut in our own sawmill. The church is the largest in Alaska, and has a seating capacity of 800. We have three miles of sidewalk, a school, town hall, and a large salmon cannery, where 200 natives are employed during the busy season. The output this year was 15,400 cases. Metlakahla is governed by an Indian council of five, elected every year. The native police force numbers twenty, and in addition there is a deputy marshal commissioned by the Government. Each man pays an annual tax of \$3 to the community.

"It is a prosperous and moral community. In the thirty-five years that I have been among these Indians, first in old

were wrapped in slumber. In the Northumberland House book for 1512 it is set forth that the family rose at 6 in the morning, breakfasted at 7, dined at 10 and supped at 4 in the afternoon. The gates were all shut at 9, and no further ingress or egress permitted. In 1570, at the University of Oxford, it was usual to dine at 11 o'clock, and sup at 5 in the afternoon. The dinner hour, which was once as early as 10 o'clock, has gradually got later and later, until now it would be thought very eccentric in the fashionable world to sit down to table earlier than 7:30 o'clock, while others extend it to 9.

Pasteur's widow has taken up her residence at the institute bearing her husband's name, and is in receipt of a pension of \$5,000 a year.



From the painting by C. V. Bergen.

A NEW WORLD.

My Financial Career.

BY E. A. NASH.



WHEN I go into a bank I get rattled. The clerks rattle me; the wickets rattle me; the sight of the money rattles me. The moment I cross the threshold of a bank I am a hesitating jay. If I attempt to transact business there I become an irresponsible idiot. I knew this beforehand, but my salary had been raised \$50 a month, and I felt that the bank was the only place for it. So I shambled in and looked timidly around at the clerks. I had an idea that a person about to open an account must need consult the manager. I went to a wicket marked "Accountant." The accountant was a tall, cool devil. The very sight of him rattled me. My voice was sepulchral.

"Can I see the manager?" I said, and added solemnly, "alone." I don't know why I said "alone."

"Certainly," said the accountant, and fetched him. The manager was a grave, calm man. I held my fifty-six dollars clutched in a crumpled ball in my pocket.

"Are you the manager?" I said. God knows I didn't doubt it. "Yes," he said.

"Can I see you," I asked, "alone?" I didn't want to say "alone" again, but without it the thing seemed self-evident. The manager looked at me in some alarm. He felt that I had an awful secret to reveal.

"Come in here," he said, and led the way to a private room. He turned the key in the lock.

"We are safe from interruption here," he said. "Sit down." We both sat down and looked at one another. I found no voice to speak.

"You are one of Pinkerton's men, I presume," he said. He had gathered from my mysterious manner that I was a detective. I knew what he was thinking, and it made me worse.

"No, not from Pinkerton's," I said, seemingly to imply that I came from a rival agency. "To tell the truth," I went on, as if I had been prompted to lie about it, "I'm not a detective at all. I've come to open an account. I intend to keep all my money in this bank." The manager looked relieved, but still serious; he concluded now that I was a son of Baron Rothschild, or a young Gould.

"A large account, I suppose," he said.

"Fairly large," I whispered. "I propose to deposit \$56 now and \$50 a month regularly." The manager got up and opened the door. He called to the accountant.

"Mr. Montgomery," he said unkindly, "this gentleman is opening an account; he will deposit 56. Good morning." I rose. A big iron door stood open at the side of the room.

"Good morning," I said, and stepped into the safe.

"Come out," said the manager coldly, and showed me the other way. I went up to the accountant's wicket and poked the ball of money at him with a quick, conclusive movement, as if I were doing a conjuring trick. My face was ghastly pale.

"Here," I said, "deposit it." The tone of the words seemed to mean, "let us do this painful thing while the fit is on us." He took the money and gave it to another clerk. He made me write the sum on a slip of paper and sign my name in the book. I no longer knew what I was doing. The bank swam before my eyes.

"Is it deposited?" I asked in a hollow, vibrating voice.

"It is," said the accountant.

"Then I want to draw a check."

My idea was to draw out \$6 of it for present use. Some one gave me a check book through a wicket, and some one else began telling me how to write it out. The people in the bank had the impression that I was an invalid millionaire. I wrote something on the check and thrust it in at the clerk. He looked at it.

"What! Are you drawing it all out again?" he asked in surprise. Then I realized that I had written fifty-six instead of six. I was too far gone to reason now. I had a feeling that it was impossible to explain the thing. All the clerks had stopped writing to look at me. Reckless with miserv, I made a plunge.

"Yes, the whole thing."

"You withdraw your money from the bank?"

"Every cent of it."

"Are you not going to deposit any more?" asked the clerk, astonished.

"Never." An idiotic hope struck me that they might think something had insulted me while I was writing the check, and that I had changed my mind. I made a wretched attempt to look like

a man with a fearfully quick temper. The clerk prepared to pay the money.

"How will you have it?"

"What?"

"How will you have it?"

"Oh!" I caught his meaning, and answered, without even trying to think, "In fifties." He gave me a fifty dollar bill.

"And the six," he asked dryly.

"In sixes," I said. He gave it to me, and I rushed out. As the big doors swung behind me I caught the echo of a roar of laughter that went up to the ceiling of the bank. Since then I bank no more. I keep my money in cash in my trousers pocket and my savings in silver dollars in a sock.

THE ENGLISH WOMAN JOURNALIST.

The really successful women journalists—successful, that is to say, from a masculine and not a merely feminine standpoint—can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Nor, as far as one can see, is this likely ever to be different. The supposed freedom of a journalist's life, with its possible literary introductions, is at least as attractive to young men as it is to young women; and which sex will in the long run prove best able to withstand the inevitable strain and unwholesome conditions of the journalist's life? If a woman cannot do night work, and regular night work, the prizes of Fleet street are not for her. I do not say that she may not make a living, but she will have to content herself with a kind of journalism far enough removed from literature—with the chatty article, or the women's papers, with the Forget-Me-Nots, the Home Notes, the Nursery Chats, and the hun-

dred-and-one scrappy periodicals which have so successfully hit off the taste of the rising generation that they bid fair to reduce England once again to a condition of illiteracy. Indeed, there is a deeper depth still.

What shall be said of the journalistic tout, unconnected with even the most ephemeral of newspapers, who lives by pouncing upon little scraps of information, and hawking them round the different newspaper offices, eking out, Heaven knows how, the precarious existence doled out to her in shillings and half-crowns by the shrewd business manager? Is that a life which commends itself to an educated woman?—Fortnightly Review.

HOW CHILDREN USE MONEY.

Dr. George E. Dawson, of the Bible Normal College, has classified answers received from 1,307 pupils of the public schools of this city, given in response to the question, "If you had \$5, all your own, what would you do with it?"

Of those who passed in answers 669 were boys and 638 were girls, their ages ranging from five to sixteen. The answers are grouped under nine general heads: Forty-four per cent. would deposit the money in a bank, 13.8 per cent. would buy clothing, 2.2 per cent. would buy something to eat, 15.3 per cent. would buy toys and other means of amusement, 2.1 per cent. would buy jewelry and finery, 9-10ths of 1 per cent. would buy firearms, 1.7 per cent. would spend for travel, 14 per cent. would spend for others and 6 per cent. would buy books, etc. It is interesting to note the large per cent. who express a disposition to save. Dr. Dawson attributes this largely to the suggestibility of the children; the results in this respect resemble those obtained in other fields of experiment. While the children do not realize the full significance of saving, the idea has been engrafted upon their minds and is bound to have its influence. The fact that this idea of saving has been thus forcibly impressed on the minds of so many is very significant and gives us a hint of the immense influence of public instruction.

In noting the per cent. of those who would buy clothing it should be remembered that many of the children were in urgent need of something better to wear. Those who voted for something to eat were mostly under seven years of age. In the class who would prefer amusements, the girls usually expressed a wish for dolls and doll carriages, while the boys mostly desired pigeons, rabbits, or other pets. In regard to travel, the figures show that, as children grow older, the desire to go out into the world increases rapidly, reaching its height at about the beginning of adolescence. The desire shown by the boys for firearms is an expression of the hunting instinct that awakens when they are ten or twelve. At that age boys like to get hold of books of hunting and adventure. The tendency to buy books increases steadily as the children grow older. This class numbers about twice as many girls as boys. The class who manifest a feeling of altruism also number more girls than boys, showing that the greater generosity of women is strikingly manifest even at an early age.

CHINA TO THE FRONT AGAIN.

There are a great many Chinese emigrants in some parts of Australia, and a publican, who had small dealings with the "almond eyes," found them close—very close—though honest. But one day his confidence was rudely shaken. A Chinaman faced the bar, and blandly requested "Two shillings brandy." Brandy was given him in a bottle, and the bottle went up his capacious sleeve. But, as he sought for the money in the folds of his nether gear, his face grew blank. "No catchee money; by-by catchee money." He put the bottle—or, rather, a bottle—on the bar and retired. He did not return again. The boniface took up the bottle to replace it, but before doing so he applied it to his nose, and found that it contained only very mild tea.

The school children of Kentucky have been asked to contribute each a penny for the purchase of a library for the battle-ship Kentucky.



STUDY OF A YOUNG GIRL.

From the Painting by Chaplin.

True Stories About Dogs.

A FEW nights ago a party of men were seated at a table in the grill room of a well-known club when the conversation turned on the subject of dogs, and several stories

about the sagacious animal were told which were apparently new to the company.

One young man, not unknown in society, told a remarkable tale of his spotted dog Francis—a prize winner in many bench shows. One day last week Francis was taking his daily exercise in the limited space surrounding his master's house, when a poor, emaciated, mongrel cur trotted up to the fence and poked his nose through the iron railings. Francis immediately ran up, wagging his tail, and, rubbing noses with his less fortunate brother, made his acquaintance. He then went to a corner of the yard where a plate of meat was awaiting his disposal, and selecting the largest and best morsel he picked it up and brought it to his famishing comrade, who forthwith ate it with relish, and, after thanking Francis with a rub of the nose through the bars,

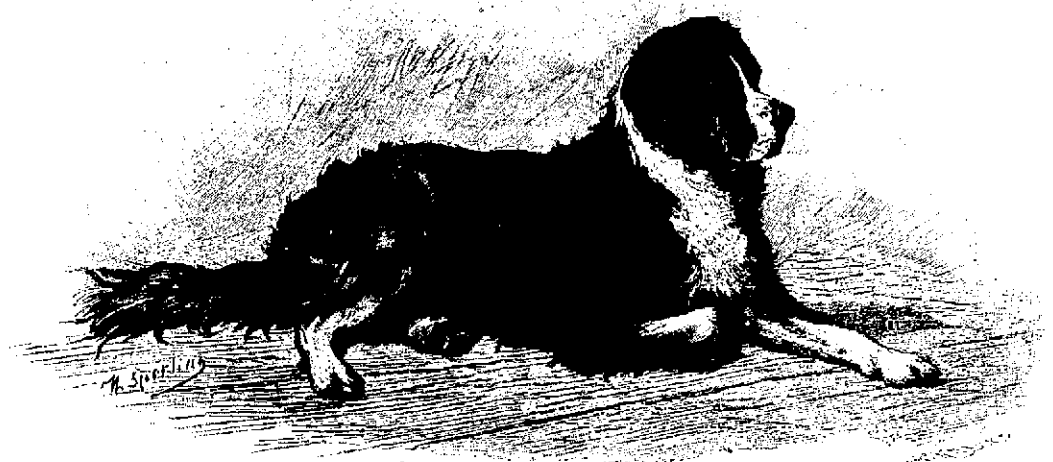
mer, and had left Mac (as the dog was called) to follow in a few days with some of the servants. After twenty-four hours Mac became lonesome and decided to go

to Swampscott on his own hook. He therefore ran into Boston, went to the Eastern Railway station and boarded a train, undisturbed by the officials. A gentleman who was reading his paper

val officer, "I saw a most extraordinary manifestation of the instinct of dogs. In the roadstead of Iquique was an English bark called the Vale of Neath, whose captain had with him a splendid rough coated dog, Major Max. On the voyage from Liverpool this dog had become particularly attached to two of the sailors. Shortly after the ship reached Iquique these sailors deserted and were supposed to have enlisted in the Chilean navy, which at that time was offering

\$3,000,000 Gone in a Flash.

Long ago—in 1863-4—there was no cable between Europe and America. Transatlantic news—even during the exciting episodes of the Civil War—was always about a fortnight old. The attempt to make a cable connection had ended disastrously—and in this juncture of affairs was organized a gigantic enterprise, looking to the connection of the United States with Europe via the Bering Sea. A company was formed, and what was



MAJOR MAX.

heavy bounties for men. When the Vale of Neath started on her return voyage I chanced to be the captain's guest as far as the outer limits of the bay. The Chilean corvette Pilcomayo lay in the roadstead, and on our way out, as we were passing within a short distance of her, Major deliberately jumped over the rail and swam for the Chilean ship. The captain immediately backed his main yard and sent a boat, in which I was a passenger, after the dog, but not before the clever beast had succeeded in reaching the gangway and had been pulled aboard the man of war. When we gained the deck of the corvette, sure enough there were the two missing sailors with the dog capering around them. It was too late for the captain to go through the necessary red tape to recover the deserters, but he secured his dog after much trouble."

"Some twenty years ago," said an old Californian, "there were two dogs in San Francisco, whose fame had spread from one end of the Pacific slope to the other, and who were as well known as John Mackay and Senator Fair. They always ran together. That was the time when at all the resorts on California and Pine streets great spreads were given free every day at noon. The vagrant dogs first attracted attention by regularly going the rounds of these places and begging for food, which they invariably got, and it was not long before they put in a daily appearance at the Stock Exchange, where they became great favorites and were christened respectively Bummer and Brummel. At night they would disappear, and no one knew where they lodged. This went on for several years, until the dogs were as well known as any of the most approved swells about town. Finally one day Bummer appeared on 'change alone, and whining piteously he pulled the coat tail of a man who had

known in those days as Russian Extension stock went off at a premium of 60 per cent. In 1865 the line between New Westminster and the Yukon River was surveyed, found to be practicable, and traversed completely the Klondike region.

The line was expected to be finished in 1867. Even the tariff for messages was fixed at £5 (\$25) per message. The receipts were estimated to yield about \$9,000,000 per annum. The line was actually constructed from New Westminster along the present route of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Ashcroft, where it was continued north toward Bering Sea to Fort Stager, three or four hundred miles beyond Quesnelle. This line is at this present moment in operation in a portion of the Cariboo country.

Then, in the midst of the whole business, after three years of hard work, came like a thunderclap the news that the Atlantic cable was a success. Three million dollars had been expended; yet the next day Russian Extension stock was not worth the printer's ink on its surface.

THE FAMOUS CHARTER OAK.



CONNECTICUT'S famous Charter Oak tree possessed a strange curiosity, which was never discovered until years after it fell, on August 21, 1856. An old negative, owned by Kellogg, discloses in

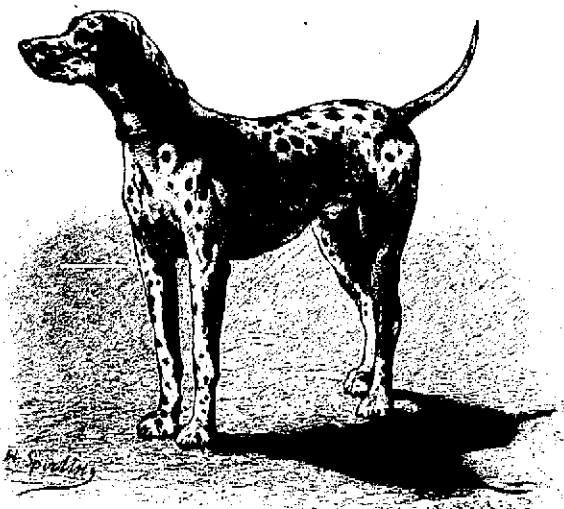
the outlines of the branches against the sky several heads of human beings and animals. Two heads are perfectly formed, one very much resembling the bust of George Washington, the other that of some old dignitary with antique style of dress.

Every schoolboy knows of the history of the Charter Oak tree. In 1681 King Charles II. granted a charter to Con-

necticut. This man, seeing that something serious had happened, followed the dog to a narrow alley, where, under some steps, he found the dead body of Brummel. He immediately reported Brummel's demise at the Stock Exchange, and then and there a coffin was procured in which was placed the body of poor Brummel, and in solemn procession the brokers, followed by Bummer, proceeded to Lone Mountain Cemetery, where the interment took place. On the following morning the care taker of the cemetery found the dead body of Bummer lying on the grave of his faithful comrade. He also was buried with honors by the members of the exchange."

Edward Andrews over to recover it. He went to Hartford the following year, attended the assembly, and then demanded the charter. After it was produced and laid upon the table the lights were suddenly extinguished, and Capt. Joseph Wadsworth seized the precious roll of parchment and hid it in the Charter Oak.

The charter is about 6 feet long by 2 feet wide, and is framed with handsomely carved oak from the tree that safely harbored it during that crisis. The charter hangs in the capitol at Hartford, and while an object of great historical interest, is no less a curiosity than the picture of the old tree and its wonderful faces.



FRANCIS.

trotted off, a happier, if not a better, member of canine society.

"I recall," said one of the gentlemen, "the case of a remarkably intelligent dog belonging to a lady in Longwood, a suburb of Boston. The family had gone to their seashore place at Swampscott, where they always passed the sum-

mer, and had left Mac (as the dog was called) to follow in a few days with some of the servants. After twenty-four hours Mac became lonesome and decided to go

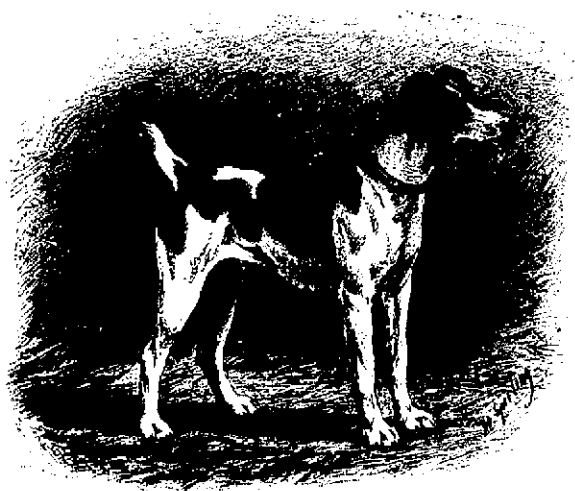
intently felt something rub against his leg, and looking down, saw Mac, whom he knew, vigorously wagging his tail. Mac got free transportation to his friends."

"When I was on the west coast of South America, in 1880, during the Chile-Peruvian war," said a former na-



HARTFORD'S FAMOUS CHARTER OAK.

Find the face and bust of Washington and other figures in the branches.



MAC.

The Horrors of Rheumatism.

A woman's account of torture which lasted three years; of her struggles against the dreadful disease, and the good fortune that crowned her efforts.

Such suffering as rheumatism causes the victims upon whom it fastens itself is almost unendurable.

Sufferers from the worst types of this terrible disease will supply the missing horrors in the following story from real life.

These who write under milder forms of rheumatism will be able to imagine the feelings of the tortured victim.

The only justification for making public such heart-rending details is the fact that the lesson taught will be helpful to others, pointing the way to renewed life and health to every sufferer from rheumatism.

The story is told by a woman. Her name is Mrs. Calb Fenly; she lives in St. Paul, Ind.

This is her account: "I am a farmer's wife. I believe my frequent exposure to the weather caused my terrible attack of rheumatism. Damp weather always aggravated it.

"My limbs would begin to swell at the ankle joints.

"This swelling would begin in the night, at times I would awake in agony.

"Daylight would find my limbs purple in color, swollen to twice their natural size, and so racked with pain I could not bear to touch them.

"My right arm and both legs were so drawn as to be almost useless.

"My skin became dry and yellow.

"At times my hands would pain as though millions of needles were pricking them.

"Again they would be numb and I

could not feel a needle thrust into my flesh.

"I was confined to the house three years, unable to walk nearly half the time.

"After those three slow years of agony, during which I spent probably \$2,000 for treatment and tried a dozen doctors, I gave up hope of any release from pain, but death.

"I was cured, completely cured, by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They alone caused my recovery.

"The first dose gave me appetite.

"After the second dose I slept soundly, the first time within a year. By the time I had taken the contents of eleven boxes I felt entirely well.

"The doctor said I was cured. He was greatly impressed, and since then he has prescribed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for many of his patients."

Mrs. Fenly, together with her husband, made affidavit to the exact truth of the foregoing account before Notary R. N. Thomas.

The cure of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People has occurred in every state in the Union, and its power in ordinary cases is proportionately greater.

These marvelous vegetable pills go directly to the seat of the trouble. They build up a new cellular structure in the diseased parts by eliminating poisonous elements, and restoring health-giving chemical forces in the blood.

They are for sale by druggists everywhere; for 50 cents a single box or \$2.50 for half a dozen.

proclaim to the world that we are Americans; that we honor the men who gave us freedom; that we remember their gallant deeds and heroisms and are proud of our country. We do not care to wait until noon to proclaim the fact, and in every way a gratifying success, and its effect is likely to be lasting, since it demonstrated so great an interest in the animals of America that a "Zoo" in name of our park reservations is already being talked of, and to a degree demanded.

When 150,000 people will in two weeks go to Mechanics' building to witness an exhibition of that kind there is no doubt but both a "Zoo" and an aquarium would be heartily welcomed by Bostonians, and the taxpayers would not grumble at a reasonable outlay to secure so desirable and educational a feature for our public grounds. If by private enterprise we can be introduced to such a grand exhibition of hoof and horn, fin, and feather, certainly the city can supply to the rising generation an equally valuable object lesson and maintain it at a reasonable expense.

A "Zoo" has long been urged in some quarters as something that would be of great value to our people, but the recent exhibit has done more to convince the majority of its benefits than all the arguments that have been used in the past. Even the small collection of animals that have been made to pass for "Zoo" have had a certain degree of popularity, but the genuine article, well selected and well maintained, which should show the boys and girls of Boston the most interesting animals of our own country as well as some from foreign parts, and give opportunity for a careful study of their peculiarities, would be a feature that would be rewarded by grateful appreciation, to say the least. As an advocate of the "Zoo" well says: "There is many a city child and even youth who has never seen a sheep, yet that is an animal that was contributed largely to the upbuilding of New England prosperity."

Of course the cost of maintaining a public "Zoo" such as some enterprising now have would form a better basis for calculation than any figures that can be obtained from the sportsmen's show just closed. That exhibition may almost be said to have been gotten up regardless of expense. The sum of \$25,000 was expended before the doors were open to the public, and to maintain the exhibition two weeks with its 713 employees (including 100 guides) at least \$20,000 more was paid out. But so great was the interest in the show that it was a financial success as well as the most notable exhibition of the kind ever known in the world.

Up in the fifth story of the state house the state board of health is doing a work just now that is deserving of the widest publicity. The board is always working in the right direction, but seldom more effectively than when engaged in detecting fraud. In our markets all over the state and all over New England, are great arrays of jars of jellies, "Raspberry," "Quince," "Strawberry," "Currant," "Pineapple," "Orange," and many other fruits; but, as a matter of fact, these jars contain none of these fruits whatever, so that while putting on an appearance of complying with the law strictly to the letter, these preparations are miserable frauds, and are usually made up of the cheapest substances, such as sugar, potatoes, glucose and other materials. They have none of the nicer fruits which are represented upon the labels. The board of health a while ago began the analysis of these various jellies and the results are astounding.

The board has a great variety of jars that have been collected by their order. These business places all over the state. Three men are employed to collect samples of food for examination and they buy them from the dealers, running the same chances as the regular customers of getting pure or mixed preparations. As a result of the investigation

was made, Mr. Abbott of the board says that nine-tenths of the jellies sold are fraudulent. We may, therefore, expect a lively time in the near future among the manufacturers. The law is plain and the board can do us no better service than by applying it with vigor and without mercy. Food adulteration should stop. The public health demands it.

Many people take pride in having jellies named for them, and few probably regret the fact, but there is one young man who is now sick of his own name, because of the fact that he was once thus favored. Every time he goes on the street just at present his name stares at him from the bulletin boards and he confesses to an unbecoming feeling in the frequency with which it meets his eye. It is Herbert Fuller, for whom the ill-starred barkentine was named.

When it was christened the young man felt much pride in it, but after the horrible murders had been committed and the long-drawn-out investigation and trial had ended, Herbert Fuller wished with all his heart that his father's vessel had borne another name. And now the new trial is on, sharing public interest with the threatened war, and young Fuller has forewarned newspapers and passes bulletin boards with averted eyes. But he cannot turn a deaf ear to conversation in public places, in which he frequently catches the familiar and almost detested name.

The company, headed by Willie Collier, which is to present "The Man from Mexico" at the Park theater for a week from tomorrow evening for the first time in Boston, includes such well-known artists as Maelynn Arbuckle, Dan Mason, George W. Parsons, Charles Mason, Philip H. Ryley, M. L. Hecker, Louie Allen, Carrie Elberts, Violette Rand, Katherine Mulkins, Eugene Jellis and L. Sheehan.

The entire audience at the Grand Opera House on Monday night, on the occasion of the opening of the Boston lyric opera season, was photographed by flashlight. After the performance the entire company was also photographed. Both resulting photographs will be distributed as souvenirs later in the season.

Richard Mansfield will return to the Hollis Street theater for a brief engagement, beginning on April 11, and will present a series of his most notable successes. Among the plays given will be "The Devil's Disciple," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "A Parisian Romance," "Prince Karl" and "Arms and the Man."

Hattie Jelle Ladd, who appears this week as Lydia Hawthorne in "Dorothy," is a singer of whose beauty and talents Boston may well be proud. She was born in this city and received her musical education here.

Charles E. Evans has disposed of the acting rights in "Parlor Match" to Messrs. Fred Frank and William M. Gray and Will J. Block. The success will be put on the road next season.

In order to meet the enormous demand for a revival of "The Prisoner of Zenda" by the Castle Square theater company, it has been arranged to make this play the attraction for Easter week.

Charles H. Hoyt's new play, "A Day and a Night," will be produced in New Haven on April 18, with Georgia Caine, Villa Knox, Otis Harlan, William Weaver, Leo Bloom and W. H. Currie in the cast.

At the Columbia, April 4, John L. Sullivan will appear in an athletic sketch, in which he shows how a fighter trains. He also boxes three rounds with Professor Ed White.

Alice Judson of Washington, formerly of the Castle Square opera company, is to take Mrs. Edna Wallace Hopper's place in "El Capitán," at the end of holy week.

ALFRED OF WINCHESTER.

Mayor of the Modern City to Honor the Memory of the Great King.

If in October, 1001, England is not busily engaged in a war, the thousand anniversary of the death of Alfred the Great will be fittingly celebrated. If this comes to pass, as already arranged, the city of Winchester, the capital of Alfred's little kingdom and the place where he passed the most of his life, will be the center of interest.

A movement with this object in view has already been set on foot in Winchester and has received the cordial support of the bishop, the dean and chapter, the college and the corporation. The cause has been warmly taken up by the mayor, Mr. Bowker, and it may perhaps be regarded as a good augury that, though his predecessors in the mayoral dignity number 713, he himself is the first who has ever borne the honored name of Alfred.

The first years of Alfred's reign were years of storm and stress, for he saw his kingdom decimated by the ruthless armies of the Danes, years of a desperate struggle for independence, in which,



though often defeated, he never lost heart. At last victory crowned his efforts and in 878 the treaty of Wedmore conferred some years of peace and rest on the exhausted country. By that treaty England was divided into two parts, Alfred retaining the country south of the Watling street, of which Winchester was the natural capital. There, in the fortress palace of Wolvesey, he spent the most peaceful years of his reign, devoting himself to the advancement and improvement of his people.

Winchester can proudly claim to be the birthplace of English literature, as Alfred was its founder. It was for the people that Alfred wrote, and it was the language of the people that he used, and it is to him that we owe that unique possession, the English chronicle, the history of the race from the earliest times. The early part of the chronicle was probably compiled by the king, with the help of the brethren of St. Swithun, and copies were sent to the monks at Christchurch, Canterbury and to the Scriptorium at Peterborough, and there the record was continued, handing down the English language through the troubled times of the Norman conquest, till 1154, when it closes abruptly in the middle of a sentence.

And in his royal city the great king was buried, but the exact spot is undiscoverable. The tomb was moved under Edward the Elder from the old minister to the new, because the canons complained that his ghost "walked" and gave them no peace.

IRISH SONG.

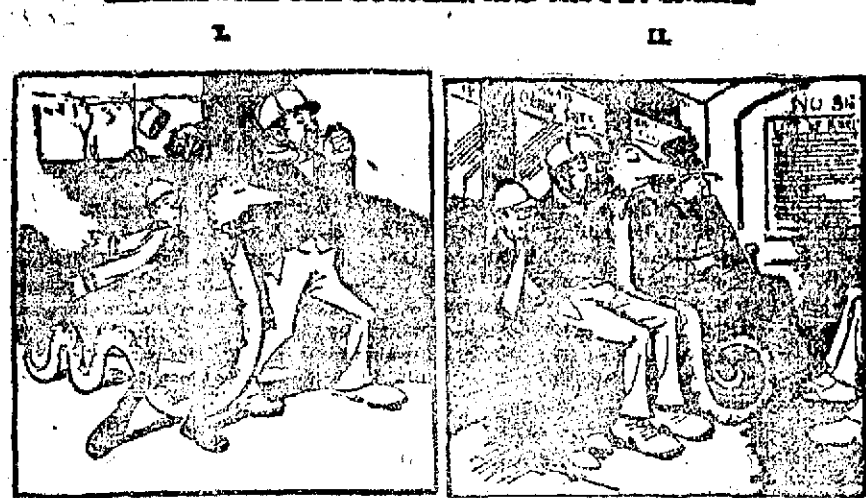
On Innisfallen's fairy lea,
Amid the blooming bushes,
We loaned upon the lovers' stile
And listened to the thrushes,
When first I sighed to see her smile
And smiled to see her blush.

Her hair was bright as beaten gold
And soft as spider's spinning,
Her cheek outshined the apple ale,
That our parents' garden yielded,
And in her eyes you might behold
My joys and griefs beginning.

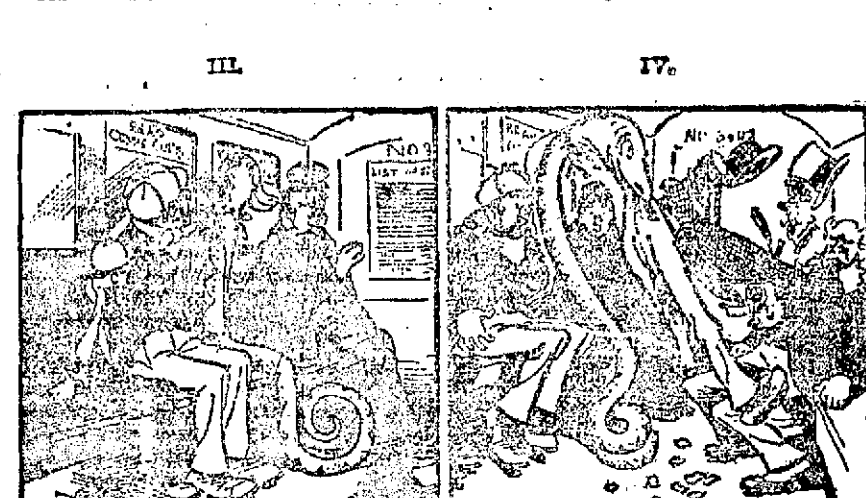
In Innisfallen's fairy grove
I hushed my happy wooing
To listen to the brooding dove
And amid the branches crouching
But oh, what heart these hours of love,
How long their bitter raining!

A young woman who lives on Capitol hill and has a name which exactly expresses her nature spent a part of last summer in Atlantic City. There is in Atlantic City an Episcopal church whose

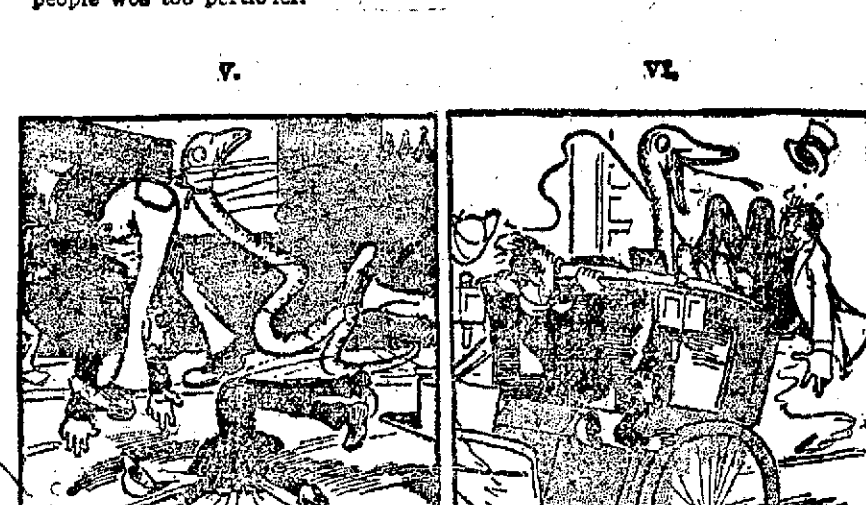
CHARLES FULLER THE BURGLAR AND HIS PET SNAKE.



Dear Mr. Eddittor—We've 'ad more trouble wiv Sooperfluus, the snake—we coris him Sooperfluus 'cos 'e ain't worried.



Orl went well till Sooperfluus 'e stawked 'isn familiarlike to a ldy. She worried 'im chucked out, but the conductor sed, No; 'e'd paid 'is fare an wos only playful, an some people wos too pertylar.



'E said as 'e wornt goin ter 'ave 'is bus made inter no menagerie, an 'e 'ad ter get off. At lawst I coris a bloomin 'ansom an 'eld Sooperfluus outer sight down beside me while I told the blamed cabby where ter drive us.



But we 'adn't gorn 50 yards afore Sooper pushed 'is face outer the trapdoor of the cab an larted right in the cabby's face, an the cabby 'e flopped darn that thers quick 'e 'nearly bust a blood vessel. Your humble



"Oh, heavens! Where is my dear Edward?"

Sugar a Muscle Maker.

The German sugar manufacturers at one of their recent meetings have gone very thoroughly into the important role played by sugar on our physical organisms. We have no covered markets, occasional call attention to the advantages of sugar for muscular development and cited practical experiments relating to the same. Some professors now go further and declare that sugar is the only source of strength of many other substances, such as fats, albumen, etc., are transpired into sugar before their assimilation is possible. Effects are being made to have the government look into the subject and give special sugar allowances to the soldiers. That there shall be no expense for the government in giving the subject a trial it is proposed that the German sugar manufacturers furnish gratuitously sufficient sugar for the 2,000 men who are to be kept under observation.

Examples are given of Russian factories where men employed are more willing to work when a certain daily sugar allowance is granted. This is combined with a sort of fruit pulp and may be kept for a period of years without undergoing the slightest change. It very considerably promotes digestion and muscular strength. One need only recall a book written in the early part of this century, in which it was agreed that life could be considerably prolonged by eating sugar in determined quantities; for those in excellent health it helps to digest those dishes in which the rich too frequently indulge; for those who suffer from stomach pain, sugar when eaten after a meal will generally prove a valuable specific.—Sugar Beet.

An Ill-Timed Text.

A young woman who lives on Capitol hill and has a name which exactly expresses her nature spent a part of last summer in Atlantic City. There is in Atlantic City an Episcopal church whose

doors are never closed. The pastor is exceedingly devout and ultra high church, and he reads prayers every day. The Washington young woman went into the church one morning. The reader had just begun to read the service, and she was the only listener. The reader finished the prayers, and it then became evident that he meant to do his full duty by his congregation. He was going to preach a sermon to the Washington young woman.

"I have believed," he began, gazing earnestly at her, "I purpose speaking to you on the subject of the text—'and to the church of the sanctuary his heart is conformed.' The text, 'Depart from me, for I am a sinful man.'"—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Japan an Object Lesson.

Japan's present experience is affording the world some exceedingly valuable testimony on a variety of important economic problems. She furnishes a panoramic object lesson in industrial evolution so rapid that we may perhaps see the whole process of transformation from barbarism to comparatively advanced civilization in the course of one generation. The very rapidity of movement increases the friction and hardship, but it will bring Japan out of the slough all the sooner. Capital is introducing the instruments of civilization; upon labor rests the responsibility of distributing the benefits of that civilization throughout the nation. The method by which they will have to do this is the same that has of necessity been resorted to wherever the factory system has appeared and developed—namely, organization. They must organize to demand better wages, organize to secure shorter hours, organize to bring pressure upon the legislative authorities for the enactment of humane factory labor regulations, without which the conditions of toil are even more degrading and stupefying than under the ancient systems of industry.—Guntton's

Your Wife Deserves

the range that Makes Housekeeping Easy—a

GLENWOOD

William Sullivan, No. Adams, Mass.

GOOD COOKERY

A permanent, original and copyrighted feature. Please send any suggestions or recipes to our special editor, addressed

GOOD COOKERY,
Dorchester, Mass.

My Dear Jennie:

Your ever welcome letter came yesterday, and as you want to know about the lunch for your whist party, I hasten to reply. Above all do not make it elaborate, because your guests are not there to be overpowered and if one makes a grand spread the others feel in duty bound to do as much whenever they wish to or not. Make it as simple as possible. Have about the rooms little bon-bon dishes filled with candied nuts. It is a very pleasant and natural thing to take a few nuts from a convenient dish as you change from one table to another, and all these little things help to make a successful evening. To candy the nuts or fruit take three cups of sugar and one cup of water boiled until it hardens when dropped in cold water, then flavor with lemon. It must not boil after the lemon is put in. Dip the nuts by holding them on the point of a fine knitting needle, take them out and turn on the needle until cool. Malaga grapes and quartered oranges may be candied in the same way. This will be found to be a very satisfactory recipe, and the nuts and fruit are very generally liked.

For the lunch I should not advise having less for such an informal affair. Have cakes baked in sheets and about an inch thick. Cut these sheets into pieces about the size of a small playing card. Frost with white frosting and mark out on them with raisins the spots so that the effect will be that of a playing card. Use raisins for the spades and clubs and candied cherries for the diamonds and hearts. This will be a novel and also a pleasant indication of the evening's entertainment. Mix in with these some

PEANUT WAFFERS.

Stir to a cream one-half cup of butter and one cup of sugar, add three-quarters of a cup of milk, two scant cups of flour into which has been sifted one teaspoonful of baking powder, and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Turn a baking pan upside down, wipe it very clean, and spread the mixture over it, using a knife to make it smooth and even. Sprinkle this thickly with finely chopped or rolled peanuts, and bake in a moderate oven until brown. As soon as the tin is taken from the oven, cut the cake in squares, lift carefully from the tin and place on the moulding board to cool. Keep in a tin to preserve their crispness.

For other cakes I should use only the plainest kind. Do not, as many hostesses do, send your guests home, to certain attacks of indigestion from having eaten highly seasoned and ornamented food. Lemonade is a very necessary as well as desirable adjunct. Serve in the regulation glasses from the punch bowl. If prepared one can serve coffee or chocolate or both, but in these days of warm sun and winds, it is hardly necessary to fill your guests up with hot coffee in order to insure his not freezing on the way home. A rabbit is next in order. A mock rabbit is a new idea.

MOCK RABBIT.

Soak one cup of stale bread crumbs in one cup of milk 15 minutes. Melt one teaspoonful of butter in the top of a double boiler and add one-half cup of soft mild cheese cut fine. Stir until melted, add the bread and milk, the beaten eggs, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and a few grains of cayenne. Cook three minutes and pour over slices of toast. The chocolate is made as follows:

CHOCOLATE.

Melt one and one-half squares of chocolate, add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, a few grains of salt and gradually one cup of boiling water. Let it boil one minute, then pour into it three cups of scalded milk. Beat two minutes with an egg beater and serve in chocolate cups with whipped cream.

Here are three drinks which are sometimes used in the lemonade:

FRUIT BEVERAGE.

Mix together two cupfuls of sugar, one pint of the juice of strawberries, one-half cupful of orange juice, one-half cupful of lemon juice and some of the pineapple. Add the water and ice and serve.

ORANGE DRINK.

Use ripe, thin-skinned oranges. Squeeze the juice through a sieve. To every pint of juice add one and one-half pounds of sugar. Boil and skim as long as steam rises, then take it off and bottle. A little of this in a glass of ice water makes a delicious drink.

MULLED WATER.

One egg, one-half pint of boiling water, sugar to taste. Beat the egg well and pour the water carefully over it, being sure to stir it all the time. Serve with wafers.

For additional dishes either of the following is good:

STRAWBERRY GELATINE.

Soak half a box of gelatine in a cupful of cold water for 20 minutes, then add two cupfuls of boiling water and a half cupful of sugar. Stir until the gela-

tine and sugar are dissolved. When lukewarm add the juice of two small lemons and the grated rind of one. Set the mixture in a cold place to stiffen. When it commences to stiffen, the beaten whites of two eggs are whipped into it, only a small portion of it at a time being added, until it is quite smooth. A half-pint of strawberries are then added and the gelatine is turned into a mould and set on ice to harden. Serve with cream.

COFFEE CUSTARD.

One-half pint of rich cream, one-half cup of cold coffee, four eggs and four tablespoonfuls of sugar.

I think you can, with minor additions, make this a very tasty and successful lunch, and one which will be remembered for its novelty as well as relish. "Come again" when you need more advice and believe me always.

Your friend,
COMFORT JONES,
Doctor of Cookery.

OATMEAL COOKIES.

Three cups of oatmeal, sifted, three cups of flour, one cup of sugar, one cup of lard, one cup of hot water, one teaspoonful of soda. Mix the flour and oatmeal together and work in the lard, then add the sugar, and lastly the water with the soda dissolved in it. Roll thin and bake quickly.

PUMPKIN BREAD.
(Mrs. Owens.)

Two cups buttermilk; three cups wheat flour; three cups of cornmeal; one cup steamed pumpkin; one cup molasses; two eggs; one-half cup of oil. Mix the flour and oatmeal together and work in the lard, then add the sugar, and lastly the water with the soda dissolved in it. Roll thin and bake quickly.

WHITE PUDDING.

Four cups of milk, in which dissolve a bit of soda the size of a pea, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of boiled rice, four eggs, one heaping tablespoonful of cornstarch, a pinch of cinnamon and the grated peel of a lemon. Bring the milk to boiling in a double boiler, then add the sugar and the cornstarch, wet with cold milk. Pour a little on the beaten yolks of the eggs and return with these to a saucepan. Stir in the rice, cook until it thickens, remove from the fire, season and pour into a buttered pudding dish. Bake until firm and then spread with a meringue made of the whites of the eggs beaten stiff with sugar. Brown delicately and eat very cold with cream and sugar.

RYE PANCAKES.

One cup of Indian meal, two cups of rye flour, one-half tablespoonful of molasses, two eggs, beaten light, and enough hot milk to make an ordinary batter. Scald the meal with the milk, stir in the rye flour and molasses, add the eggs, beat hard and fry.

A substitute for cream to eat-on fresh fruits may be made by beating together the whites of two eggs, a teaspoonful of sugar, a small piece of butter and one teaspoonful of cornstarch. Stir in half a cupful of cold milk and beat hard. Put one cupful of milk on the stove and when it boils draw the dish to a cooler part of the range and pour in the egg mixture. Let it simmer until it thickens a little. When cold strain through a sieve.

CREAMED OYSTERS.

Put one pint of cream over the fire in a double boiler. Stir smooth a generous tablespoonful of flour with a little cold milk and add to the boiling cream. Season with salt, a little cayenne pepper and a teaspoonful of onion juice. Heat the oysters in their own liquor, drain and pour the creamed mixture over the oysters. Have on a hot platter square pieces of toast well buttered. Turn the mixture over them and serve at once.

CORN SOUP.

One can of corn, one quart of sweet milk, put together in a kettle with a little hot water to keep it from scorching. Let it boil slowly for 15 minutes or until the corn is cooked. Season with pepper, salt and a little butter.

BAKED QUINCES.

Wipe ripe quinces and place them side by side, stems upward in a pudding dish. Pour over them a cupful of boiling water into which has been stirred four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Cover the dish and bake until quinces are tender.

VANITY.

Mix with one egg as much flour as you can. Divide into 12 pieces, roll as thin as paper. Lay one at a time in a skillet of boiling lard and with a spoon dip the boiling lard and pour over the top. Pile on a plate with sugar and cinnamon sprinkled over each.

WAR VESSELS.

How to avoid the torpedo is now the naval problem of the world.—Houston Post.

It may become a question in time whether modern battleships are the more dangerous to their friends or their enemies.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A great warship to be named George Washington may be built. Make it twins and call the other Abraham Lincoln.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

So far as the results of modern naval battles show the ordinary monitor is the most invulnerable of modern battleships, while it is also capable of the most efficient attack.—Boston Advertiser.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Five men were drowned in crossing from Unalakleet to Dutch Harbor, Alaska, in a squall.

The house and barn of William Neal in Auburn, N. H., were burned to the ground last evening.

The report that Yale and Harvard desire to change the date of the triangular race set for June 23 or 24 at New London is not well received by Cornell.

Two young sons of John Aldersmott of Akron, O., were killed by an electric car. They were crossing the street with their arms about each other and stepped before the car. Their bodies were mangled horribly.

ONE MORE BARGAIN---

150 pairs Men's Congress
and Lace Shoes at
\$1 per pair
at
Wm. Martin & Co's.
Reliable Shoe and Rubber Dealers—No. 10 State St.

FOR EASTER....

Pressed flowers from the Holy Land, in booklets 50c-
on cards 10c. Prayer book markers and clasps.
Paper cutters and spoons.

Dickinson's Jeweler,
Stationer,
Art Dealer;
We have a great variety of PICTURES appropriate
for Easter at from 15c up, while each of our various
departments are just as crowded with acceptable gifts.

BARGAINS

For Saturday, April 2.

Roast Pork, 8c lb. Pork Chops, 3 lbs for 25c
Prime Ducks, 12c lb. Prime Fowls, 12c lb

All kinds of vegetables at Lowest Cash Prices.

BATEMAN'S City Market,
115 Main Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE COLUMN.

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER THIS HEADING
ONE-HALF CENT A WORD A DAY.
ADV. OF LESS THAN 20 WORDS
THREE DAYS FOR 25 CENTS. NO
CHARGE LESS THAN 10 CENTS.

TO RENT.

Tenement in Caranough block.
Small tenement. Apply 13, Summit ave.
1259-60

post-office block, hot and cold water
m heat. Inquire of Clarence Gallup
at Adams Savings Bank Building.
1259-60

Tenement 7 rooms with latest improvements
150 East Main street. Inquire at the Ameri-
can Clothing store, 22 State street. 733-17

Barwell farm, a part of house, barn and
land. Very best of opportunities for market
gardening. F. B. Locke, third floor, 50
Main street.

Tenement, corner of Hoosac and Ashland
streets, hot and cold water and bath, 51c.
Inquire of C. W. Gallup, North Adams Sav-
ings Bank Block.
1259-60

Tin shop in prosperous town, no competition
low rent. Address, "W" of this office, 262-17

5-room tenement, Potter pl, 312 per month
10-room tenement, Lincoln st, 345 per month
Inquire at Bear & Dowling's law office, Mar-
tin block.
1259-60

A 4-room tenement, 50 Liberty st.
1259-60

Two new 6-room flats, all modern improve-
ments. Apply F. E. Pike, 46 East Quincy st.
Desire tenement on Glen avenue. H. A.
Gallup, Boland block.
1259-60

FOUND.

A monkey wrench. Owner can have same by
calling at this office.
1259-60

WANTED

The address of any of the girls that filed dyes at
this office. Miss Helen L. Joyce, 68 Main st.
The A. L. Sonna Brush Co., Lansingburg,
N. Y.

An apprentice willing to devote her time to
millinery. Miss Helen L. Joyce, 68 Main st.
Shipping clerk wanted. F. J. Barber, State
street.
1259-60

Energetic unmarried man of good address
for permanent position. Address, Business
Transcript office.
1259-60

Attends 12 girls for general housework—cooks,
laundresses, waitresses. Apply North Adams
Employment Bureau.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want good, reliable
men to sell our high grade nursery stock,
no experience necessary. Liberal salary or
commission. Active men can secure perma-
nent employment at good pay. Address
W. D. Chase & Co., Geneva, N. Y.

LOST

Gold pencil, Tiffany make, marked F. Simpson
Finder please return to this office and re-
ceive reward.
1259-60

SITUATIONS WANTED
The North Adams Employment Bureau, Room
7, Kimball block, Main street, is head-
quarters for obtaining help and situations.
J. A. George, Manager.

*We have a fine supply of sorted hard
wood, both sawed and split. Call, write
or telephone, F. W. Richmond, coal and
wood. Sole agents for Swift's Lowell
Fertilizers.

*W. H. Lyon, the Holden street pho-
tographer, is now prepared to make "The
Klondike," a new novelty in photography
at 75c. a dozen. You ought to see them.
Fine, glossy portraits equaling \$4.00 work
at \$2.00 a ticket, \$1.50 a Mat. or doll
finish portraits, \$3.00 a dozen. Same with
ticket, \$2.75. We use the Aristo printing
on papers, considered the finest and best
in the world. Non fading, absolutely
permanent photographs guaranteed. If

Morris Phillips, R. D. Baranov, W.
W. H. Lyon, Walter Morrison, Arnold Leon-
ard, James Roberts are the addition to
the list of the Orient bicycle riders. Why
don't you have one?

In Addition
To our demonstration of Jellybean
table desserts we will serve to all
who visit our store the balance of
this week, BURNHAM'S NOUR-
ISHING CLAM BOULLION AND
CHOWDER. Also Burnham's
Tomato Beef, Iron and Wine Tonic.
You will do well to call, and have
the lady in attendance explain to
you about their merits.

FINE SAGE CHEESE.

H. A. SHERMAN,
101 Main Street.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

CENTER STREET GANG "PINCHED"

Officers Will Watch Tough Youths.
Many Police Court Cases.

Jenks Bradley and William Bradley,
two young boys, were in court this morn-
ing charged with malicious mischief.
The complaint against them was sworn
out by three young men who claimed that
the two boys with a number of others
gathered near the Columbia opera house
Thursday evening and threw sticks, stones
and mud at them as they passed.

The boys are known to belong to "a
gang of tough kids" who boast that they
are "dead tough," and the police will
hereafter keep watch of them. The boys
pleaded guilty and through the efforts of
Lawyer Mack were placed on six months
probation.

G. W. Bradley was arrested on a new
complaint, charging him with advertising
himself as a physician. This is a second
charge against the defendant, it being be-
lieved that the first charge did not cover
the case sufficiently. He pleaded not
guilty and the case was continued until
April 7 under \$100 bonds.

Michael Dineen, Michael Cody and
Thomas Nealon for drunkenness and dis-
turbance the peace had their cases con-
tinued until April 4. Cody is also charged
with assault and battery.

Edward Carroll and William O'Brien
had charges of disturbing the peace
against them and were continued until
April 4 under \$100 bonds. Charles Mason
for drunkenness was placed on three
months probation. Rudolphus Lanfair
and Michael Stranahan were sentenced to
60 days in jail for the same offense. James
Murnighan for a like offense had his case
continued until April 4.

A PLEASANT SOCIAL GATHERING.

Southern Features of Local Interest
Told By G. M. Darby.

The clerks employed in Burlingame &
Darby's store, with their wives, assembled
by invitation Friday evening at the home
of Mr. and Mrs. Wells Darby on Bracewell
avenue for a few hours of social enjoy-
ment. There were 25 persons present and
all were much interested in an account
given by George M. Darby of his recent
trip in the South.

Mr. Darby spent a short time in Colum-
bia, S. C., as the guest of Rev. Dr. A. C.
Osborne, formerly pastor of the Baptist
church in this city and now president of
Benedict college, which is educating col-
ored people for the work of teaching and
preaching. There are now 230 students
and Mr. Darby was greatly impressed by
their capacity as students. He said they
could give some of our high school pupils
a tussle in Latin that would surprise
them.

There are in Columbia many other
things of interest, not the least being a
lively business in cotton manufacturing,
done mostly with northern capital. Mr.
Darby also visited Florida and saw many
interesting things there to talk about.
He described the scenery, the way the
people build their homes, etc. In St.
Augustine he saw the oldest house and
the narrowest street in America. In De-
Land, Fla., he visited Stanton university,
to which the late C. T. Sampson of this
city gave an endowment which yields
\$1,000 a year to the library. De Land is
the winter home of Miss Burlingame and
Lue Gim Gong of this city. Mr. Darby
also visited Lake Helen and De Leon
Springs in Florida. His description of
what he saw was heard with great inter-
est by the company, who also took pleas-
ure in looking over the photographs he
brought home.

After the talk, which occupied about an
hour, refreshments were served and the
occasion will be very pleasantly remem-
bered by all who were present.

Where Is the Sugar Season?

Reports from the surrounding country
and sugar bushes say that the maple
sugar season is nearly over, and that the
crop has been rather small. Local mer-
chants had come to the conclusion, how-
ever, that the season hadn't yet begun, as
very little of the new crop has come in
yet. There is considerable old sugar on
the market under the guise of this season's
article, and of course some new sugar.
But the merchants have been anxiously
inquiring where the season is this year,
anyway.

Prices are fairly low for a small crop.
Syrup is from 1 for the best to 80 cents
for the cheaper grade. Sugar is practi-
cally the same as last year. The facts
seem to be that the sugar makers are
holding their products for a rise in price,
and that the new goods will not be in to
any large extent till prices are advanced
to what the makers think reasonable for
a small crop. Contrary to general opin-
ion, good sugar weather has been scarce
this year. There were a few good sugar
days last month, but for the most part
there has not been enough change in
temperature between night and day for a
good flow of sap.

No Jewelry Prices Here.

Local ice dealers notice by the papers
that the price of ice has advanced chiefly
in Troy and New York, it being nearly
double what it was last year. The reason
said to be a short crop caused by un-
favorable conditions for harvesting, the
chief obstacle being the unusual amount
of snow. A good crop was secured in this
section and the price will probably not be
raised unless there should be a demand
for shipment at better prices than pre-
vail here.

REPRESENTATIVE HALL SECURED

As the Memorial Day Orator. Plans
for the Campfire.

C. D. Sanford post has engaged Rep-
resentative A. E. Hall of Williamstown as
Memorial day orator. The music will be
furnished by Clapp's band. The program
of exercises and the decoration of graves
will take place in the forenoon and it is
probable that a patriotic service will be
held in Grand Army hall in the eve-
ning.

At the campfire to be held next Friday
evening by Sanford post in celebration of
Lee's surrender a feature of the exercises
will be singing by the "juvenile" quartet
composed of Commander H. A. Tower and
Comrades A. W. Fulton, J. Q. Irwin, and
Charles H. Warren. One of the songs to
be sung by them will contain one or more
original stanzas referring to our troubles
with Spain and stating the attitude of the
"old vets." The campfire is to be one of
the old-fashioned sort and those who at-
tend may expect a jolly time. The hall
will probably be filled.

Gen. Putnam and His Family.

Descendants of Gen. Israel Putnam en-
tertained the Daughters of the American
Revolution Friday evening at the home of
Mrs. F. A. Walker on Church street. The
descendants were Mrs. Walker, Mrs. M.
M. Keyes, Mrs. E. A. Bryant and Mrs. C.
W. Wright. The evening was largely
passed with a very interesting account of
the famous Connecticut general. Mrs.
Walker has many valuable relics of the
general, including the sword he wore as
he took his remarkable ride down the
stone steps, as related in every American
history.

The rooms were elaborately decorated,
the central feature being the portraits of
the Putnam family with the coat of arms,
surrounded by the national colors. There
were a large number present, and the
evening was one of the pleasantest in the
social history of the chapter.

Suit Against the Fitchburg.

Lawyer M. E. Conch yesterday entered
suit against the Fitchburg railroad for
\$10,000 damages to H. M. Stiglich of
Blackinton. It was mentioned in these
columns some time ago that such action
would be taken by Mr. Stiglich, whose
peculiar injury has resulted more serious-
ly than was expected. The company's
snow plow was driven past the Blackin-
ton station at a rapid speed and threw
heavy pieces of ice and frozen snow in all
directions. The ice and snow smashed
the depot windows and cut Mr. Stiglich
on the face and badly injured him.

Among the Churches.

ADVENT CHURCH.
At the morning and evening service
Rev. George B. Teeple of Westfield will
preach. A prayer meeting will be held
Sunday evening at 8 o'clock and Tuesday
and Thursday evenings at 7:30 o'clock.
Y. M. C. A.

Secretary B. E. Lovejoy will have
charge of the men's meeting Sunday
evening.

All the members, new and old, of the
Boy's department are invited to the sup-
per Monday evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.
Professor Livingstone of Williams col-
lege will preach Sunday morning. The
Men's Sunday Evening club will be in
charge in the evening.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will meet at 6:15
o'clock Sunday evening.

BAPTIST.
The pastor's subject for Sunday morn-
ing will be "The Pauline Plan of Christian
Giving." In the evening his subject will
be "Christ the Fullness of God."

The annual meeting of the Woman's
missionary society will be held Wednes-
day evening at 7:30 o'clock.

METHODIST.
Preaching morning and evening by the
pastor.

The adjourned meeting of the quarterly
conference will be held Monday evening.
Annual meeting of the Ladies' Aid society
Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.
Lecture on "Boys" by the pastor Friday
evening.

UNIVERSALIST.
The pastor's subject for Sunday morn-
ing will be "The Old and the New." In
the evening "Gethsemane."

Tuesday evening the monthly meeting
of the Ladies' Aid society will be held.
Wednesday evening a 15 cent supper
will be served from 6 to 7 o'clock.

Thursday evening at 8:30 the monthly
meeting of the executive committee will
be held.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.
10 a. m., Sunday school.
11 a. m., litany, holy communion and
sermon.

7 p. m., evening prayer and sermon by
the Rev. William Cabell Brown of Bra-
zill, South America.

Holy week services:
Daily at 10 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. until
Good Friday.

On Good Friday at 10:30 a. m., 12 m.
and 7:45 p. m.

On Easter even (Saturday) at 10 a. m.
and 4:30 p. m.

The three hours' devotion will be ob-
served on Good Friday, and on Saturday
afternoon there will be a baptism of
children.

The bishop will make a special visita-
tion to St. John's on Easter Monday even-
ing, the service commencing at 8:15
o'clock.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

Judgement Against Fitchburg in Pow-
nal Crossing Accident Case.

The first case against the Fitchburg
railroad for damages as a result of the ter-
rible Pownal grade crossing accident has
been decided by a judgment for \$2250
against the railroad company. It was
given Friday afternoon by the jury in the
Windham county, Vt., court, on the suit
brought by George A. Boyden, for the es-
tate of Edward Rogue, one of those who
was killed.

The story of the accident is too well
known to need repetition. On Sunday,
July 21, 1895, four young men of this city,
Edward Rogue, Jerry Trudeau, Edward
Chaput and Oliver Dandelin, drove from
here to Pownal. On the return, their
team was struck by a Fitchburg engine at
the Pownal crossing, they were killed,
three instantly.

Both sides in the case had elaborate maps
of the crossings at the place, and many
witnesses were heard. Many from this
city, Williamstown and Pownal were
present at the trial. The suit was for
\$10,000.

NEXT CONVENTION HERE.

State Hibernians Will Meet in North
Adams in 1900.

The next state convention of the A. O.
H. will be held in this city. The question
of location was decided Friday after an
interesting battle of oratory lasting over
two hours in Brockton, where the con-
vention was in session. This will bring
some 300 delegates from all over the state
to this city, and they will be given a
royal welcome by the local divisions.

The session of Friday was given up
largely to reports, and it was shown
that in the last two years
about \$104,500 has been expended
for benevolent purposes. The
total amount now on hand is a little over
\$155,000. There are 218 divisions in Mas-
achusetts, with nearly 25,000 members.
The allegiance of the order was pledged
to the president and the country in any
trouble with Spain. It was voted to
further the use of the union label as far as
possible.

English Opera Well Presented.

English Grand Opera by the Andrews
company was greeted by a large audience
at the Columbia theater last evening, and
measured by the enthusiasm displayed
was an unqualified success.

"Martha" was the opera last evening,
and the simple but pretty English story
in music was given an excellent interpre-
tation. The work of the principals was
in some respects remarkably good, and
the chorus was well trained and harmo-
nious.

Frank Walters as Lionel, afterward
Earl of Derby, was the most satisfactory
principal. He has a clear, well modu-
lated tenor voice, and uses it to the best
advantage. Miss Catherine Lee as Lady
Harriet was a most acceptable prima
donna. She has a wonderfully sweet
voice, of whose higher tones she knows
the value. Her chief fault was the drag-
ging of her solo parts to undue length,
evidently under the mistaken impression
that sweetness should be long drawn out.
Miss Marian Ivel carried her part of
maid to Lady Harriet with considerable
vivacity. Her singing was good, and George
Andrews as Plunkett, the wealthy farmer,
completed one of the best quartets that
the local stage has seen for some time.

The audience was thoroughly apprecia-
tive, and as is now the custom, rose at
the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner."
The entire musical work of the company
was good, far above the average of the
opera companies on the road. The audi-
ence of last night will undoubtedly be in-
creased by more this evening for the per-
formances of "Pirates of Penzance" and
"Cavalleria Rustica."

Cuban X Giants Win First Game.

The Cuban X Giants won their first
game of the season yesterday, against
Manhattan college. The score was 18 to
12. The weather was too cold for much
good playing, and the Cubans didn't
warm up till the last inning, when they
pounded out nine runs. McBride, the
college pitcher, did good work. He
played with the North Adams team last
season. The score:

C. X G. 1 1 0 0 0 4 0 1 9-18
Man. Col. 1 0 2 2 1 3 0 1 2-12

Elts, Giants 12, Manhattan 14. Errors,
Giants 6, Manhattan 4. Batteries, Nelson,
Howard, Williams and Jordan; Peter,
McBride, Castro and Agnew.

Will Probably Not Recover.

The condition of Thomas Keenan, who
was injured in the Arnold prius works
yesterday, is not improved today, and is
considered slightly worse. The young man's
recovery is hardly expected. The lower
part of his body is entirely paralyzed,
the injury to his spine having
proved the most serious.

BRAYTONVILLE.

Miss Grace Haggerty and Willard
Brown are ill with scarlet fever.

Mrs. E. M. Harrison has broken ground
for a new house on West Main street.

Strawberry shortcake, with cream, at
Hosford's tonight and every night.

All Roads Lead to Our Store.....

Everybody Pleased at the
Big Bargains in Furniture.

Have received another lot of those claw-
foot \$10 dining tables. Our price **\$7.40**

Only a few of those \$9.50 chiffoniers with
bevel plate mirror. Our price **\$5.98**

You never saw the equal of our \$5 iron
bed. Our price **\$2.95**

The best corduroy couch ever offered for
\$8.00. Our price **\$4.49**

A pretty white dresser, such as is always
sold for \$10. Our price **\$6.48**

A solid oak sideboard, a beauty, you can
not beat it for \$20. Our price **\$13.00**

The People of North Adams know
that we always do just as we adver-
tise. This accounts for the big busi-
ness of the past week.

GUT PRICES ON EVERYTHING!

BURDETT & CO.,

113 Main St., No. Adams.

LAW IS OFF April 1st

ON
BROOK TROUT.

Finest selected stock of **Fishing Tackle** ever shown
in this city. Rods of all kinds, Reels, Lines, Snell Hooks,
Baskets, Flies and Fly Books, Split Shot, Artificial Bait,
Everything for the Fisherman. Look over our stock before
buying.

J. M. DARBY'S Hardware Store,
49 EAGLE STREET.

Late and Correct Novelties

—GO TO THE—

Boston Cloak and Suit Co.

29 EAGLE STREET.

Ladies' spring jackets, silk
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